FBIS
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IZVESTIYA SAYS MX AIMED AT MILITARY SUPERIORITY

PM130835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 3

["IZVESTIYA International Review" by P. Pavlov: "Doctrines of Militarism and Aggression"]

[Text] In U.S. political life the struggle between common sense and irresponsible adventurism often ends, alas, in the latter's favor. The other day a vote was held in the House Appropriations Committee on the question of allocating funds for the deployment of MX missiles. The votes in the committee were tied. Only the existing rules permit the adminsitration to hold that its proposal on allocating funds for the MX missile has been approved. However, as ABC TV admits, "the main struggle between supporters and opponents of the MX is yet to come."

In the days before the vote Congress was under attack from the administration, whose lobbying activity, as the American press notes, was headed by President R. Reagan and Pentagon boss C. Weinberger. They were trying to get the plans for deploying 100 new ICBM's through Congress.

American legislators were literally bombarded with international telephone calls from R. Reagan on his Latin American tour and from Weinberter in Brussels, where he was attending the NATO Council session. However, these feverish actions were merely the finale of a powerful campaign to prepare and "indoctrinate" public opinion and congress men which began long ago and was waged consistently and on a massive scale in order to satisfy militarist hysteria, complicated by the obsession regarding the Soviet Union's military "superiority" in nuclear arms.

The bogey of the Soviet nuclear threat has long been the main "argument" used by the Pentagon generals in robbing the Ameircan taxpayer. The lie that a gap had appeared in the U.S. strategic security system was circulated as far back as in a report to D. Eisenhower during his time as president.

In actual fact, James R. Killan, who became the "missile boss" of America in 1957, was forced to admit this, at the time the USSR was ahead of the United States neither in the sphere of missile building nor in terms of the number of nuclear warheads. The White House was well aware of this. It knew it, but nonetheless resolutely set about eliminating th nonexistent U.S. lag in intercontinental missiles. Not one but no less than six strategic missile systems that were then only on the drawing board -- Atlas, Titan, Minuteman, Thor, Jupiter and Polaris -- were put in production and eventually installed in combat launcher positions. When the Pentagon had deployed over 1,000 of these missiles, it transpired that the Soviet "missile threat" had been exaggerated 15-20 times over!

Today the transatlantic "shamans" are again conjuring up the spirits of cold war. The American Adminsitration is claiming that the period of detente benefited the socialist countries alone and cost the West dearly. As a result, it says, the USSR shot ahead and a "window of vulnerability appeared" over the U.S. strategic forces, a window that the Russian "behemoths" (that is the jargon used in America to describe ballistic missiles) may burst through. Again there is a "window," again "they have shot ahead," again "we must save ourselves" ....

However, under the conditions of the parity of forces that has really taken shape, the Pentagon's arguments are again unconvincing, to put it mildly. But the blather about an imagined lag is dangerous in that its real aim is to secure superiority. Today people across the ocean are dreaming of creating a military potential that would guarantee that Washington could solve any international problem from a position of strength.

The very concept of "superiority" is simply defined by the leaders of the current administration as the ability to deliver a first strike against the Soviet Union wherever and whenever the Pentagon thinks it expedient. Such a strike will not hold things up, the Pentagon top brass say. "...We reserve the right to be the first to use nuclear weapons," General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, stated recently. Just what is it that the White House is hoping in intending to start a nuclear war?

It turns out it is hoping that the retaliatory strike against the United States will not be all that crushing. So it transpires that you have to possess superiority in order to deliver a first strike. You have to deliver a first strike in order to win the war -- that is what the Pentagon keeps on telling the American taxpayer. It is lying, of course.

The American Administration's plans are based on the dangerous and mistaken belief that it is possible to win a nuclear war. Dangerous and mistaken.... Nevertheless, Reagan's "strategic program," which was announced in October last year, is entirely devoted to sharply building up the potential for a first nuclear strike. A qualitative new system of offensive arms -- the MX -- occupies a central place in this program.

The MX (M for mobile, X for experimental) ICBM has been under development in the United States since 1972. According to American press reports, it is twice as heavy and carries three times as many MIRVed warheads as the Minuteman III, the biggest American missile.

But in the Pentagon's opinion, the main "merit" of the MX lies in its "invulnerability." The American "gods of war" believe that the existing ground-launched ICBM's can be destroyed as a result of a nuclear missile surprise attack. This danger, they say, rubbing their hands, does not threaten the MX thanks ot its basing mode. The basing system for these missiles is called the "dense pack." According to the plan that has been adopted, the 100 MX missiles would be deployed at the Francis Warren U.S. Air Force Base in ferroconcrete-armored silos three times stronger than those containing the Minuteman missiles, which are the backbone of the existing missile forces. According to the Pentagon schemes, the deployment plan would be implemented by the end of 1986.

Around 6 months ago, in an attempt to eliminate the deadlock that existed over the choice of basing method, R. Reagan ordered the Pantagon in "national security directive 35" to submit a plan for deploying the MX in a "dense pack" by 15 September so, as THE NEW YORK TIMES reported, the President could make a final decision in October. This secret document did not reach the newspapermen's hands merely by chance: Reagan was hurrying the Pentagon because he had to persuade Congress to restore the sum of $2 billion that the Senate had expunged from the appropriations for production and research work on the MX missile. The administration itself was unable to settle on a definite basing method because of internal disagreements.

It is noteworthy that the House of Representatives was then "unable" to decide in time on its own version of the bill on appropriations for 1983, and this enabled the government to retain the funds earmarked for building the MX missiles. Such is "parliamentary democracy" -- "by hook or by crook!" The withdrawn funds will now be returned to the Pentagon once again.

Meanwhile major military-industrial concerns have already received orders for MX production -- Aerojet-General, Northrop and Rockwell International. The last, according to American press reports, maintains particularly "close and trusting" relations with the Air Force, which has jurisdiction over ICBM's. America's TIME magazine has written that the cost of the MX system itself, including production and deployment, will total several tens of billions of dollars!

In the opinion of THE NEW YORK TIMES, it is not hard to find room for the missiles at an existing air base, althought the state that "shelters" the "dense pack" (Wyoming is that state) automatically becomes a "nuclear target."

Few of its residents, I would like to think, will be happy to go to sleep afraid each night. However, the "defenders" of the new arms systems in Congress are still claiming that the MX "is needed to strengthen security." Yet it has long been known that new weapons mean new problems for international security, including for the United States itself.

Since the end of World War II the United States has been the first to develop around 30 major weapons systems. Has America's security strengthened? Sober-minded Americans unanimously reply -- no. One of the leaders of the American Institute for Policy Studies declared, for instance: "In every respect -- the sphere of military vulnerability, economic strength, social stability and morally -- the United States is now less secure than it was 30 years ago. The American 'hawks' who were once the fiercest supporters of the deployment of the Minutemen are now complaining bitterly about their 'vulnerability.'"

The White House knows that the deployment of the new MX missiles violates a provision of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, which the American President promised to observe, although he did not seek its ratification in the Senate. However, what are promises worth when the billion-dollar profits of companies like Rockwell International are at stake!

The Pentagon is renewing not only its weapons but also its military doctrines. The American press is reporting a new "brainchild" of Pentagon militarism in the sphere of strategy. It is a case of a doctrine that envisages war using all types of weapons of mass destruction. It is called the "airland battle." During such a battle, in which, according to the intention of the transatlantic strategists, conventional, nuclear and chemical weapons would be employed, the American troops would be able to wage a swift war, a kind of American-style "blitzkrieg." As the American press notes, the fact that the new doctrine essentially allows the possibility of a U.S. attack is bound to cause alarm.

In this context R. Reagan's decision to deploy the MX missile is another dangerous step leading to a further escalation of the nuclear arms race and to intensified war preparations. As (G. Moreland), one of the leaders of the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, which unites around 60 public organizations, declared, the present administration's decision is completely in line with the adventurist course that is being pursued despite broad protests from the American and the international public, which condemns the plans for waging "limited" and "protracted" nuclear wars. The creation and deployment of the MX missile, which is indisputably a first-strike weapon, is evidence that the Pentagon is carrying out extensive preparation for a new war, (G. Moreland) stressed.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared: "Everyone is equally interested in preserving peace and detente. So statements in which the readiness to normalize relations is linked with a demand that the Soviet Union pay for this with some kind of prior concessions in the most varied spheres sound unserious at the very least. We will not proceed to such action.... We are in favor of equality, of taking both sides' interests into account and of honest agreement. We are ready for that."

The administration's decision to take a hasty step toward a new round of armaments has been greeted with great concern not only by the ordinary Americans who are destined to become the Pentagon's nuclear hostages, but also by many American senators. Tremendous expenditure, an imbalance of forces and an approaching threat of nuclear conflict are what they believe will accompany the White House decision. But its aim -- military superiority over the Soviet Union -- will not be achieved now either.

Yes, that is clear. The Soviet Union possesses sufficient forces to ensure its reliable defense. So surely it is time to discard empty dreams of military superiority? After all, the road to peace lies in a completely different direction.

MX MISSILE DEPLOYMENT TERMED IRRESPONSIBLE ACT

PM091057 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Dec 82 p 3

[Political observer Gennadiy Shishkin "View of Events": "Disarmament -- the Will of the Peoples"]

[Text] The entire world heard the words expressed by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee plenum: "Mankind cannot tolerate the arms race and wars indefinitely unless it wants to risk its future."

The urgency of a solution to this problem is obvious if only because the world is literally suffocating under the burden of military expenditure. According to UN experts' estimates, $600 billion are now spent on these arms annually. One-fifth of this astronomical sum goes on building up stocks of nuclear weapons whose explosive force already exceeds 1 million-fold the capacity of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. The risk of nuclear holocaust is also increased by the fact the United States has adopted the doctrine of the "limited" or "partial" use of nuclear weapons and the idea of the "permissibility" or "acceptability" of nuclear conflict supplemented recently by the concept of "protracted" nuclear war.

For years the United States has ascribed to the Soviet Union all kinds of sinister intentions and has depicted Soviet policy as aggressive and a threat to other states' security. While pursuing a position of strength policy and harboring global ambitions, U.S. leaders have cynically concealed their dubious aims by fanning myths of this kind. "Fear of communism," the well-known U.S. historian (Kolko) writes, "was designated a routine method of political mobilization on the domestic front which is still being used to this day."

But the peoples judge states' policies not by the words but by the deeds of their leaders. It is the concrete decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the Peace Program formulated there and subsequent Soviet peace initiatives that indicate graphically that the invariable aims of the Soviet Union's foreign policy are to ensure lasting peace and to defend the peoples' right to independence and social progress.

On the initiative of our country and the other socialist states, the UN General Assembly's First Committee recently approved a resolution which plainly states that "nuclear weapons represent the gravest threat to mankind and it is thus necessary to begin nuclear disarmament and the total destruction of nuclear weapons." In the unanimous opinion of the majority of UN member countries, this resolution stems logically from the all-embracing nuclear disarmament program contained in the USSR's memorandum "Averting the Growing Nuclear Threat and Curbing the Arms Race" put forward at the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament. This program includes in particular such measures as the cessation of the development of new nuclear weapons systems, the gradual reduction of accumulated stockpiles of nuclear weapons, including delivery facilities, and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

Supporting the Soviet peace initiatives, broad circles of the international public, including the U.S. public, are angrily protesting against the aggressive course of the Washington administration which is irresponsibly toying with the peoples' fate and threatening to push the world into the flames of war. Millions of Americans representing all strata of the population are demanding that Washington respond positively to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war. As a public opinion poll conducted jointly by AP and NBC TV on 15-16 November showed, it is no mere chance that 77 percent of Americans expressed the opinion that the United States should quickly try to establish warmer relations with the Soviet Union.

The organizers of imperialism's aggressive intrigues are having to maneuver under these conditions when the number of "concerned Americans" is growing daily. While not responding to the Soviet Union's appeal for open, honest cooperation, they are trying at the same time to give their aggressive preparations a propaganda veneer. This is the only way to explain the unparalleled cynicism with which Washington christened the new U.S. MX missile "Peacekeeper." Not a keeper but a destroyer of peace -- such is the unanimous reaction of all sensible people both in the United States itself and beyond. "The deployment of the MX missiles will substantially increase the danger of war," military specialist L. R. Beres of the Institute for World Order, has stated.

No matter how much President Reagan tries to prove that the deployment of the MX missile system is "absolutely necessary to maintain America's ability to avert war," the fact remains that from the very moment that the idea of its creation emerged the MX missile has been conceived as a weapon of aggression -- a first strike weapon. The decision to produce and deploy it is further indisputable evidence that the directive on the use of the nuclear weapons forms the core of U.S. military policy. That is why the United States is also refusing to follow the Soviet Union's example and assume a commitment not to resort to the first use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

It is patently obvious that the Pentagon is earmarking the MX missiles for delivering a first strike against the Soviet Union. But only madmen can pursue "indisputable military superiority" in the nuclear age when the world is already overstocked with vast quantities of destructive nuclear weapons. One can only term adventurism this obvious attempt to establish the preconditions for ensuring a U.S. "victory" in nuclear conflict by means of the MX missile system's deployment.

Washington's irresponsibility and adventurism are also indicated by the fact that in embarking on the implementation of the MX program the Reagan administration is acting in direct contravention of the commitment not to create extra ICBM silos, a central provision of the SALT I and SALT II agreements. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger asserts it is true, that the deployment of the MX missile system in 100 purpose-built concrete silos "will not be a violation of the second strategic arms limitation treaty." But by asserting this Weinberger is consciously deceiving U.S. and world public opinion. Article 4, point 1 of the SALT II treaty plainly states: "Each side shall commit itself not to begin the construction of supplementary fixed ICBM launch installations."

Washington cannot fail to realize that such an irresponsible attitude to an agreement signed by the United States cannot promote progress at the strategic arms limitation and reduction talks. Judging by what the U.S. capital is now saying and doing, the United States has no desire to seek a rational mutually acceptable agreement. Let us just take U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's recent statement in an interview in the San Francisco EXAMINER. Effectively resorting to "arm twisting" tactics with regard to Congress, where there is influential opposition to the deployment of the MX missile system, Weinberger threatened that the United States would recall its delegation from the Geneva talks if the U.S. Congress refused to approve the administration's request for appropriations for the deployment of the new missile system. In so doing, the secretary stressed that this was also the position of President R. Reagan, who stated prior to his 22 November TV speech that "if we do not get this system we may recall our delegation totally from the Geneva talks."

It quite clearly follows from this that the United States is gambling not on a reduction of the two sides' strategic potentials but on an unrestrained whipping up of the arms race.

Acting in direct contravention of signed treaties and agreements, the Washington administration regards these documents as mere scraps of paper.

This is further evidence that for the Reagan administration the Geneva talks are by no means a way toward reducing strategic arms but rather a means of deluding U.S. and West European public opinion with regard to the White House's true aims.

Washington's adventurist and irresponsible policy on the strategic nuclear arms question poses a mortal threat not just to other countries but also to the United States itself. Before making a final decision on this vitally important question, Washington should seriously rethink it.

SEROV ON DECISIONS FOR 1983 MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD102320 Moscow TASS in English 2228 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Three years have passed since the NATO Council session, which was held in Brussels in December 1979, adopted the so-called "double-trek" [as received] decision providing for the deployment in Western Europe, beginning from late 1983, of 572 new American medium-range missiles unless an agreement has been reached by that time with the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

The three past years have most clearly brought to light the sinister essence of that decision forced by Washington on its allies. Using the Soviet-American talks as a smokescreen, the USA, is perserveringly pressing ahead for the attainment of its goal -- full scale deployment of a new generation of its nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The course of developments has shown that the present Washington administration regards these talks only as a means of reassuring the public and scaling down the anti-war movement, while at the same time engaging itself unhindered in practical preparations for the deployment of missiles. The course of the talks is evidence that the American side does not show any serious interest in the attainment of a mutually acceptable agreement. They in Washington cannot but understand that the notorious "zero option" put forward by President Reagan is apparently unacceptable to the Soviet Union, as it provides for the liquidation of all Soviet medium-range missiles all over the USSR's territory while leaving intact the corresponding nuclear weapons of NATO and the American forward based means. The USA does not propose any alternatives to that pseudo-zero option. U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger has refuted the suppositions that Washington was allegedly prepared to liberalize its stand at the Geneva talks.

While the delegates to the NATO Council session, which has just closed in Brussels, have reaffirmed their adherence to the Brussels decision of 1979, the peoples of Europe increasingly clearly realise the fatal danger involved in the implementation of that decision.

Indeed, the deployment in Western Europe of almost 600 new American nuclear missiles, while are capable of reaching the USSR's territory in the course of six minutes, would not only sharply increase the strategic potential of the USA to the detriment of the Soviet Union's security, but would also result in a dangerous destabilisation of the military-strategic situation. In the eventuality of an attack the USSR would be forced to take in a matter of minutes a decision of retaliatory measures.

The European public also increasingly clearly realises the striving of the USA to divert the nuclear threat as far away from its territory as possible and shift to the West Europeans the main risk of a nuclear conflict.

The year of 1983 will be decisive from the viewpoint whether the U.S. and NATO leaders succeed in implementing their plans that are extremely dangerous to peace, or a barrier will be put up in their way.

FURTHER ON HOUSE VOTE ON MX FUNDING, DEPLOYMENT

LD101732 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 10 TASS -- TASS correspondents Aleksandr Shalnov and Vladimir Mostovets report:

Having suffered a setabk at the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, which has voted against appropriations for the beginning of the production and deployment of MX intercontinental ballistic nuclear missiles, the Reagan administration is stepping up its pressure on the Senate, which will soon start debates on this issue. President Reagan himself is spearheading a campaign intended to bring the Senators round. To this end he met yesterday the Republican senators controlling the upper chamber of the Congress, whose position will be crucial to the outcome of the debates.

Trying to convince the law-makers of the "need" to deploy MX missiles, Reagan used a stock-in-trade set of propaganda ploys. Contrary to the well-known facts, testifying to the existence of rough strategic parity between the United States and the Soviet Union, he held forth on a "window of vulnerability" and claimed that the deployment of MX missiles, known to be a first-strike weapon, was called for by "the defence needs of the United States."

At the same time he confirmed that he viewed the MX system as a means of acting from "positions of strength" at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

Pushing through Congress the new costly arms system, Reagan grossly attacked those law-makers who are opposed to it. In particular, in a TV interview he called "very dishonest" people those House members who voted against the MX appropriations. In other words, the President has resorted to the tactic of mud-slinging and threats, typical of the heyday of McCarthyism, which he already used in attacking the movement for a nuclear freeze.

Corporations making up the U.S. military-industrial complex have joined hands with the administration in strongly advocating the MX programme. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the lobbyists of these corporations in Congress harrassed law-makers resorting to pressure, blackmail and bribery.

WIDF, INDIAN PAPER ATTACK U.S. MX PLANS

LD091528 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin December 9 TASS -- The new international ballistic nuclear missiles MX are a weapon of aggression. Their deployment will increase the threat of a nuclear war, says the statement issued here by the Bureau of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF).

It is absolutely obvious, the statements points out, that by building up the arms race the U.S. Administration is pushing the world to a nuclear holocaust. It is necessary to put an end to that criminal policy.

Millions of women the world over demand that the U.S. Administration make a similar commitment, which has been unilaterally made by the Soviet Union -- not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Simultaneously they demand that the U.S. Administration give a positive answer to the Soviet proposal on a mutual freeze on nuclear weapons, so that this way more favourable conditions be created for continuing talks on their mutual reduction, says the statement by the WIDF Bureau.

New Delhi December 9 TASS -- The influential Indian weekly MAINSTREAM has published an article headlined Reagan's Nuclear Madness. The article condemns the sinister plans of the U.S. Administration to deploy 100 new inter-continental ballistic missiles MX. The main objective of this step by Washington is to ensure strategic superiority over the Soviet Union, the weekly points out. Washington is trying to picture the missiles MX as some "means for maintaining peace," but in actual fact they only increase the danger of a nuclear war breaking out.

MX Pershing-2 and other nuclear means targetted on the Soviet Union ensure for the Washington strategists the first strike potentiality, the weekly stresses.

U.S. PLANS TO DEVELOP NEW MISSILES, AIRCRAFT NOTED

LD092314 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 9 Dec 82

["Whence the Threat to Peace?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York December 9 TASS -- Along with the build-up of nuclear stockpiles, the NATO strategists are actively working out a broad programme of modernization of non-nuclear forces of this aggressive bloc.

At the recent Brussels meeting of defence ministers of the member-countries of the North-Atlantic alliance, the AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY magazine points out in this context, Caspar Weinberger proposed that a missile system that can accurately hit airfields of Warsaw Treaty member-countries be made available to NATO. As such a system the Pentagon was persistently pushing a weapon developed now in the United States on the basis of Tomahawk cruise missiles. B-52 bombers and F-16 fighter-bombers are to be used as carriers of the new missiles. According to the weekly, some 700 units of this weapon are to be placed in service and approximately 1,400 million dollars have been allocated for this purpose.

The ARMED FORCES JOURNAL in turn calls attention to the active development by Pentagon generals of the so-called deep-strike strategy. Its main purpose is to wage electronic warfare against socialist countries, to develop a ramified network of stations for targeting missiles on objectives located deep inside the enemy's territory, to jam and intercept radio talks. It follows from the magazine that both sophisticated United States TP-1 reconnaissance planes and ground stationary and mobile radar stations are to be used for this purpose.

The ARMED FORCES JOURNAL also calls attention to the fact that American helicopters, packed with electronic equipment for radio interception, have already been stationed in Western Europe. F-111 planes of the United States Air Force, designed for a similar purpose, can be moved there at any moment.

The Pentagon ever-more actively seeks to place the latest achievements of science and technology at the service of its aggressive plans. The AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY weekly reports that an unmanned spy plane, using solar energy, is now being developed in laboratories of the Lockheed and Space Co. companies. Its weight will range from 454 to 1,362 kilograms and its wing swing from 45 to 90 metres. According to Pentagon specialists estimates, the weekly says, the plane will be able flying non-stop for a month to survey a vast area of the earth surface from an altitude of 18-24 kilometres.

ENVOY TO FRG VIEWS GENEVA TALKS, U.S. POLICY

LD121854 Hamburg DPA in German 1818 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Oldenburg: 12 Dec (DPA) -- The USSR ambassador to the FRG, Vladimir S. Semenov, does not see any signs at present for a breakthrough at the Geneva disarmament negotiations. A prerequisite for progress at the negotiations is a change in the American position, Semenov said in an interview with the Oldenburg NORDWESTZEITUNG, (Monday edition). "We hope that the Americans change their position," the ambassador emphasized. The present position of the Americans is "totally stupid."

Regarding Soviet policy toward Bonn, Semenov said that this policy has not been altered despite the change of the CPSU leadership and the change of government in Bonn. The Soviet Union continues to be interested in the development of goodneighborly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG on the basis of concluded treaties and agreements.

The interview was made available to DPA in advance in an edited version.

CSSR MBFR SPOKESMAN VIEWS EAST, WEST PROPOSALS

LD091316 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Vienna December 9 TASS -- A regular meeting at the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe was held today in Vienna's Hofburg Palace. It was addressed by the head of the Czechoslovak delegation Ambassador Emil Klebusek. This was announced at a press conference by the spokesman of the Czechoslovak delegation.

In his speech Klebusek dwelt in part on one of the important problems of the talks -- the problem of linkage between the stages of reduction. Its essence is that the future agreement should guarantee the wholeness of the process of reduction from beginning to end and that all states signatories to the agreement would take part in the reductions with due account for their military potential in Central Europe.

The draft agreement of the socialist countries, the speaker said, solves the problem fully. According to the draft, already under the first agreement the states are to undertake to reduce their troops and armaments at the second stage. As to the countries that do not take part in the reductions at the first stage, they undertake immediately upon the entry into force of the agreement to freeze the size of their armed forces. Last but not least the draft agreement of the Warsaw Treaty countries spells out the obligations to sustain the reduced equal collective levels of the size of the armed forces of the sides in Central Europe that will be established after the completion of the reductions.

As to the Western draft, it does not ensure the continuity of the process of reductions and limitations. It does not contain clear-cut criteria of international law of the reductions during the second and subsequent stages. The size of the armed forces of countries not taking part in the first-stage reduction is not freezed. Neither are there provisions regulating the maintenance of equal collective levels of the size of the armed forces of both alliances. Armaments as such are not reduced at all either at the first or subsequent stages. The size of the air force personnel is not limited by a ceiling.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia expressed hope that the Western countries would take into consideration the proposals of socialist countries on the problem of linkage between the stages and introduce relevant changes in their position.

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RESISTANCE TO U.S. ARMS RACE PRESSURE STRESSED

PM061557 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by political observer Vissarion Sisnev in response to letter from California reader Thomas (Holsh) calling for Soviet-U.S. detente: "The Threat Comes From the West"]

[Excerpt] The launching of the first artificial satellite in history on 4 October 1957 (the same year which Western strategists thought would be the USSR's last) was, apart from anything else, a warning to the hotheads in Washington: There is no longer a trace of the insuperable U.S. lead on which you built your nuclear blackmail. But there are still those who like to try to frighten the USSR. Just as there are still statesmen who rely in international relations exclusively on force, primarily on nuclear force. Is the present U.S. President not such a statesman?

While increasing military expenditure and the size of the U.S. nuclear arsenal to a record indicator he is continuing to speak of "Russian superiority," and on this pretext he informed Congress on 23 November of his decision to deploy 100 new MX ballistic missiles, which figure in the Pentagon's plans as a first strike weapon. This missile system is a violation of one of the main conditions of the accords on limiting offensive strategic weapons -- SALT I and SALT II. But what does President Reagan want to achieve? He said it quite openly in his address to the country on the same day, 23 November: "Undisputed military superiority" for the United States over the USSR.

The United States has thus again acted as the initiator of a new twist to the arms race -- a role which it has frequently played in the postwar period. In the fifties, on the same utterly hypocritical pretext of defense against the "Soviet threat" the United States built an air armada of 1,500 strategic bombers (let us recall the fateful date -- 1 January 1957!; in the sixties their numbers were increased to 2,000; and in the sixties and seventies there began the mass production of ballistic missiles and the building of nuclear submarines, which no one at that time yet had, also with ballistic weapons. Now, in addition to the MX missiles, Trident II missiles, long-range cruise missiles and strategic bombers of a new type will be built and preparation is under way for using space for military purposes. Can the Soviet Union, or indeed any other country concerned for its security, remain an indifferent onlooker in the face of such preparatios? But, Mr (Holsh), as you can see, the historical facts prove irrefutably that the USSR's efforts to maintain its defense potential have always been a response to U.S. actions. The threat to peace has always come and continues to come from the West.

Of course, it is only recently that the public has learned the details of all these "charioteer" and "dropshot" plans, but even while they were kept secret these plans generated stormy and anti-Soviet campaigns on the surface and -- the main point -- an unrestrained arms race in the Western countries. It is highly likely that it will be revealed sometime that some "special" plan with a codename also lies behind Reagan's above-mentioned decision and speech. Nonetheless, at all stages of postwar development the voice of reason has been heard from Moscow: Let's limit arsenals and think about disarmament. The U.S. press called this "the Russian peace offensive." Incidentally, it did not weaken even after the U.S. nuclear monopoly ended. It is useful to recall that, following the report that the USSR also had nuclear weapons (1949), which caused considerable consternation among the U.S. West European allies, a Soviet proposal was again heard to ban this terrible means of destruction completely and forever. There was no response. As we can see, there has been no response to this day.

But our people and our state never lost their optimism, their confidence in the possibility of peaceful cooperation among all countries even in the past, when things were far harder for us; still less are we losing faith now that this faith is based on the power of the socialist community, which is not inferior to the West's might.

We have succeeded in protecting the world from a nuclear conflagration for 37 years despite all the Pentagon adventurers' intrigues and acts of provocation. We will continue to protect it. "We are profoundly convinced," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said on behalf of all Soviet people, "that the seventies, which passed under the sign of detente, were not, as some imperialist figures assert, a fortuitous episode in man's difficult history. No, the policy of detente is by no means a stage which is now over. The future belongs to it."

TASS REFUTES ACCUSATION OF THREAT FROM BALKANS

LD101124 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 10 Dec 82

["DAILY TELEGRAPH Feeds Readers Concoctions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev writes: Commenting on the international conference for peace currently under way in Athens which supports the proposal for setting up a zone free from nuclear weapons in the Balkan Peninsula, the London-based DAILY TELEGRAPH has, clearly on prompting from overseas, delivered calumnious insinuations about a "Soviet military threat" in the south of Europe.

Citing mythical "high-ranking officials", it alleged that there are nuclear weapons of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation stationed in the Balkan Peninsula.

As is known, the Soviet Union is the only member of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation that has nuclear weapons. It is also known that there are no Soviet troops either in the territory of Bulgaria or in the territory of Romania or in the territory of any other Balkan state. Of course, neither there are any nuclear weapons of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation in the Balkan Peninsula.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH report is a tissue of lies from beginning to end. It is aimed at discrediting the very idea of establishing nuclear-free zones in Europe, deluding world public opinion as regards the purport of NATO's military preparations and justifying the placement of U.S. nuclear weapons in the south of Europe.

VISHNEVSKIY VIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS IN PRAVDA

PM131455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "International Review"]

[Text] The Future Belongs to Detente

During a recent television interview West European journalists asked the U.S. secretary of state about the prospects of detente. G. Shultz feigned ignorance: The meaning of the word "detente," he said, is unclear; the "trouble" is that it has many meanings and different nuances. Recalling that the word was coined in France, he claimed: "I suppose even the French may not know precisely what it means."

"That is not so," Gerard Saint-Paul, French television correspondent, said to the secretary of state. "Detente is very important to us."

Indeed, detente has a very great and profound meaning for many millions of Europeans, and not only Europeans. However many times certain transatlantic figures may have tried to bury it, it lives on. It has become even clearer in the present complex and crucial period in international life that there is no acceptable, sensible alternative to it.

A widespread response in the world has been evoked by the remark made by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the party Central Committee November plenum: "It is our profound conviction that the seventies, which were held under the sign of detente, were not, as certain imperialist figures are claiming today, a chance episode in the difficult history of mankind. No, the policy of detente is by no means a stage that has been traveled. The future belongs to it."

The justice of that assessment is confirmed by many very recent events testifying to the further development of the USSR's fruitful cooperation with states belonging to the other social system. Our relations with Finland, which are not subject to short-term fluctuations and are developing steadily in an ascending line, are a good example of peaceful coexistence. The real results of mutually advantageous cooperation can be seen in Kostomuksha, where the first phase of a mining and enriching combine that is being constructed in conjunction with Finnish firms has been commissioned. At the celebrations marking this N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Koivisto, president of Finland, noted the effectiveness and fruitfulness of equal economic relations and their good prospects. The Soviet leader's official visit to Finland is helping to further strengthen our countries' good-neighborliness.

The mutual desire to further expand cooperation in various spheres was confirmed at the talks in Moscow during the visit by Turkish Foreign Minister I. Turkmen. Both sides expressed a desire to continue the process initiated in Helsinki.

Intense work on the draft final document is continuing in Madrid at the meeting of states that took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Certain sections of the document are being discussed and a quest for mutually acceptable decisions is underway. The delegations of the USSR, the other socialist countries and the neutral and nonaligned states are seeking to successfully complete the meeting and to clear the way for a European conference on disarmament. Reaching positive accords on the issues that are still unresolved is being impeded by the attempts by a number of the NATO countries' delegations, which are submitting unacceptable amendments to the draft document.

The recent 25th anniversary of the signing of the trade treaty between the USSR and Japan provided an occasion for reflections in both countries' public circles regarding the state and prospects of our relations.

The results of businesslike cooperation are substantial. In the last 25 years trade turnover has increased almost a hundredfold and topped R3 billion in 1981. However, experts believe that that is by no means the ceiling. The expansion of economic cooperation is favored by the two countries' geographical proximity and the mutually complementary nature of their foreign trade. Unfortunately, the realization of the rich potential is impeded by artificial barriers, which have primarily been erected under U.S. pressure. Influential Japanese business circles are advocating the removal of these obstacles.

Signals From Washington

The Soviet Union invariably expresses the readiness for open, honest cooperation with all countries that respond with reciprocity. Our country regards talks as a method of pooling the efforts of different states for the sake of achieving results useful to all sides and advocates seeking a healthy basis, acceptable to the sides, for solving the most complex problems, especially the problems of curbing the arms race, both nuclear and conventional.

The USSR also displays this constructive approach in relations with the United States. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov spoke clearly about this at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum. Earlier, on 15 November, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized in a conversation with U.S. Vice President G. Bush and Secretary of State G. Shultz that the Soviet Union, consistently pursuing a policy of peace, is prepared to build relations with the United States on a basis of complete equality, noninterference and mutual respect in the interests of both countries' peoples and of improving the international situation.

Through a State Department spokesman, official Washington welcomed "the interest in lessening East-West tension" expressed by Yu.V. Andropov.

Broad circles of the American public are asking the reasonable question. Is it not time for the administration to meet the USSR's constructive proposals halfway and to turn at last away from a policy of "direct confrontation" toward the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union?

Unfortunately, it is hard to detect the hint of a positive response in the signals from the U.S. capital. While paying lipservice to the readiness for normalization, Washington officials are putting forward demands for preliminary concessions by the USSR. The secretary of state has declared, for instance, that the United States expects changes in "Soviet behavior" on important problems as "material evidence of Moscow's wish to improve relations with Washington." Other U.S. figures are speaking out in similar vein. But what kind of concessions can be demanded of us? It is common knowledge that the USSR has introduced no sanctions against anybody, has not reneged on agreements that had been concluded and has not broken off talks -- the United States alone has done that. So it is precisely from Washington that it was reasonable to expect positive changes in practical foreign policy activity.

However, on the banks of the Potomac no signs that people there are intending to abandon the "tough approach" toward the USSR and the attempts to pursue a "position of strength" policy are yet visible. When Shultz was told at one press conference that he was "still using tough language," the secretary of state hotly declared: "Is it tough to say that you need to be strong to evoke respect? I am convinced that if you are strong, you get a response." So strength is being adduced as virtually the main "argument" in talks. G. Bush has demonstrated that same "strong [silovoy] approach" in an even more overt form: "Only a U.S. buildup of its military might will result in the Russians making real concessions." It doesn't occur to the vice president that such talks with the USSR are futile -- that is conclusively shown by historical experience.

Washington is not confining itself to continuing unbridled propaganda, picking up one slanderous allegation after another about the "Soviet military threat," the "Soviet Union's use of chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan," and so forth. American practical actions -- such as the White House decision to deploy the MX strategic missile -- are redolent of a spirit of confrontation. "If the U.S. President had wanted to demonstrate a true desire to improve relations to the new Soviet leader, he would scarcely have chosen this moment to announce the decision on the MX missile." T. Wicker, the prominent American observer, notes. A reasonable remark.

Reason Versus Reckleness

The President's decision to deploy the new nuclear missile system has caused, according to the foreign press, an avalanche of protest within the states itself and in other countries. Many American experts and politicians have assessed this act as a dangerous step toward destabilizing the general strategic situation.

A sobering influence on certain overheated brains has been exerted by USSR Defense Minister D.F. Ustinov's timely warning that if the White House leadership throws down a challenge to us and starts deploying MX missiles, a new intercontinental ballistic missile of the same class will be deployed in the Soviet Union in response to this and its performace in no way will be inferior to the MX missile.

In an endeavor to get the MX plan through Congress, the administration mounted an exceptionally vigorous campaign to strongarm the legislators. But the House of Representatives has voted against giving the Pentagon $998 million to create the first five MX missiles. This does not mean the final collapse of the government plan. The Senate vote is yet to come. The White House has declared that it is using every available possibility for the approval of its bill. Behind its back are the mighty forces of the military-industrial complex, above all the 13 major corporations that are hungry for the profits from MX production.

At the same time the administration's extreme irritation erupted in a fierce tirade against the majority of congressmen, leveling an unprecedented insult against them: They had acted "dishonestly" and had "chosen to sleepwalk into the future." The champions of the arms race are thoroughly alarmed that for the first time in the postwar period the House of Representatives, which for a long time was hawkish in its inclinations, is impeding the rapid creation of a new weapon system. They are worried about the future: How will it be possible to get military appropriations through the new Congress, which will start work in January? After all, the number of outright militarists on Capitol Hill will decrease as a result of this year's midterm elections.

The administration has threatened to "refer the matter for discussion by the country." But the problem is that the American public, after long discussion of the MX plan, has already expressed its clear-cut judgment. According to a public opinion poll carried out by the Harris service, 59 percent of Americans reject the plan. It is vigorously opposed by the antiwar movement, whose scope is certainly influencing the legislator's stance. The increasing pressure from below from the peace-loving public and the display of common sense by a considerable section of the congressmen are new phenomena in U.S. political life.

A struggle between reason and militariest recklessness is underway on both sides of the Atlantic. At the just-ended winter series of NATO meetings the American team made vigorous efforts to restore discipline among the junior partners, to get their consent to Washington's militarist course and to resolve the acute disagreements between the bloc members on U.S. terms. The results of these efforts were mixed.

The Washington representatives, with the support of their closest allies (the FRG emissaries were particularly active), managed to secure the reaffirmation of the NATO countries' readiness to begin deploying the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe in a year's time. Such a dangerous action would lead to a qualitative change in the U.S. favor in the strategic situation. The Soviet Union is drawing suitable conclusions from the prospect of an increase in the real threat to our country in the event that the American plans are implemented.

Yielding to U.S. diktat, the West European bloc partners placed themselves in an unenviable position by approving the MX plan just a few days before the negative vote in Washington's capitol. Just like the saying: Hurry and you will make a fool of yourself.

The "Rogers plan" -- Rogers is the NATO supreme allied commander Europe -- which envisages a sharp buildup of the arsenal of conventional arms, was approved in principle.

A sharp contrast to these militarist decisions is presented by the assurances contained in the NATO Council session's final communique regarding a desire for "genuine detente" and "improved relations with the Warsaw Pact states." However, these phrases are followed by a long list of standard propaganda charges against the socialist countries.

The disagreements within NATO have by no means been settled. In the opinion of the very experienced NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Flora Lewis, "never before has the situation within the Western alliance been so bad." West Germany's SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes that the bland communiques could not conceal the increased strain within the alliance. Spain actually refused to sign the communique. Under the conditions of the worsening economic crisis, the representatives of a number of countries stated the impossibility of increasing military spending. The decision by Denmark's parliament to suspend the payment of funds into the NATO budget for the deployment of the new American missiles caused severe shock. The White House angrily described the decision as unprecedented and expressed the hope that it was an "isolated phenomenon." However, people in NATO Headquarters fear that Denmark's example may be followed by other countries.

Judging by foreign reports, Shultz, who is on a tour of Atlantic capitals, will be unable to gladden Washington by reporting success in his attempts to get the partners to agree to additional restrictions of trade with the socialist countries. The U.S. pressure is running up against obstinate resistance from many partners who desire the development of mutually advantageous business ties with the crisis-free socialist economy. France is displaying particularly strong opposition. Without its consent, Paris LES ECHOS states, the United States will be unable to implement its idea.

It is no accident that commentators are drawing attention to the fact that the winter Atlantic meetings were held in an atmosphere of unprecedented and most strict secrecy, as though in a besieged fortress. The NATO strategists were aware that they were surrounded by the rising tide of the antiwar movement. They have repeatedly expressed misgivings about the further development of this movement. And not without reason. Peace-loving forces will certainly greet NATO's militarist decisions with new efforts in the struggle against the danger of war.

No one will succeed in drowning the mighty voice of the peoples, who have entered the limelight of history. By their vigorous and purposeful action they are capable of eliminating the threat of nuclear war and saving peace and life on the planet.

PATOLICHEV ASSESSES ROLE OF FOREIGN TRADE

PM091519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 82 Second Edition p 6

[Article by N. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade: "An Important Factor for Strengthening Peace"]

[Text] From the first days of its existence the land of the soviets has been waging a persistent, inexorable struggle for lasting peace, for the cause of freedom and the peoples' independence and for the development of equal, mutually advantageous cooperation between countries for the sake of mankind's progress. The CPSU and the Soviet state maintained their loyalty to these lofty ideals from the Decree on Peace to the Peace Program for the Eighties elaborated by the 27th party congress.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the speech at the plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, note the continuity of the Soviet Union's foreign policy as defined by the last three party congresses. Ensuring lasting peace and defending the peoples' right to independence and social progress remain the unvarying aims of our foreign policy. The plenum decisions also set the task of increasing the effectiveness of foreign economic ties and particularly expanding and deepening cooperation with the socialist countries.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan considerable progress was achieved in the development of the USSR's trade relations with foreign states. Foreign trade turnover approximately doubled over that period as a result of profound qualitative changes in our trade and economic ties and above all their transfer onto a large-scale, long-term footing.

A confident start has been made in the current 5-year plan. In 1982 the USSR's foreign trade turnover reached R109.7 billion, an increase of 17 percent on the previous year. In 1982 it is continuing to increase: In the first 9 months the growth was 9.7 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Here it should be taken into account that each percentage point in the growth of foreign trade turnover is now equivalent to a substantial sum -- more than a billion rubles. In all, the USSR's foreign trade turnover should exceed R115 billion this year.

Realizing the advantages of the international division of labor, first and foremost with the fraternal socialist countries, the USSR actively uses imports to resolve a number of important national economic tasks. Machines, equipment and transport facilities now account for nearly one-third of imports. Imports also make some contribution to resolving tasks connected with the fulfillment of the Food Program. It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the rational, thrifty, considered utilization of import potential.

As for exports, they secure the resources needed to pay for imported goods. In this connection our state directs particular attention toward developing the production of Soviet export goods and improving the structure of exports, chiefly by increasing the output and delivery of machine building products and other finished articles which meet the demands of the foreign market.

The socialist countries hold a leading place in the Soviet Union's foreign trade (more than half its volume). Trade turnover with them totaled R57.9 billion last year, of which R52.2 billion was accounted for by the CEMA countries. The active fulfillment of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration determines the dynamic development of foreign trade ties between the fraternal countries. Our trade turnover with them increased by 11.6 percent annually in the years 1976-80, and last year the increase achieved was 14 percent.

Economic cooperation is becoming an increasingly substantial factor for strengthening the CEMA countries' positions in the world economy. In the process of implementing the comprehensive program and long-term targeted programs they successfully resolve major national economic tasks by joint efforts. Here great attention is devoted to the elaboration and organization of specialized production of progressive systems of machines and equipment, which are of great significance for the intensification of the economy, and also to questions of more fully supplying the population with high quality industrial and food goods.

The 36th CEMA session examined and approved a program for coordinating national economic plans for 1983-90 which envisages deepening the multilateral approach to the resolution of the main tasks in cooperation and extending the coordination of capital investments in agreed spheres and projects. In the course of the session agreements were signed whose implementation will make it possible to strengthen the basis for retooling the national economy of the socialist community countries.

The strengthening of the fraternal countries' economic cooperation, which ensures the steady growth of the might of each of them and of the socialist community as a whole, is one precondition for preserving peace and a guarantee of our successful resolution of the tasks of socialist and communist building.

The Soviet Union attaches great significance to developing and deepening mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation on a stable, long-term basis with the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In 1981 trade turnover with them totaled R16.5 billion.

One vivid example is our cooperation with India, marked by the conclusion of a long-term program for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation over 10-15 years. During Indian Prime Minster I. Gandhi's recent visit to the USSR both sides' determination to increase the volume of trade by 50-100 percent by 1986 and ensure high rates of increase until 1990 was reaffirmed.

Our trade and economic relations with developing countries are based on fundamentally different principles from those used by imperialist states. These relations are an important factor promoting the development of the national economy of young states and the struggle to restructure international economic relations on democratic principles.

The Soviet Union adheres firmly and steadily to a course of lasting peace and mutual advantageous cooperation between all states.

In the seventies, known as the time of detente, there was a substantial stepping up of trade and economic ties between the USSR and capitalist countries. In the period 1970-80 trade turnover with them increased by 570 percent, the range of products included in reciprocal deliveries was extended and the legal basis was strengthened. Intergovernmental agreements and programs for the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation for periods of 10-15 years or more were concluded with the FRG, Finland, France, Italy, the United States, Britain and Austria. On the basis of these agreements mutually advantageous, large-scale projects were implemented in the chemical, metallurgical, motor vehicle, oil, gas, pulp and paper and other sectors of industry.

The Soviet Union, following the course of long-term economic cooperation with capitalist countries, is prepared to implement large-scale deals in the eighties too. An example of the new projects being built in cooperation with Western firms is the transcontinental gas pipeline linking Urgengoy, Pomary and Uzhgorod. Payment for the pipes and equipment supplied will take the form of gas deliveries.

This project too is mutually advantageous. It will help West European countries to resolve their energy problems. And moreover it has already enabled them to obtain large orders from us for equipment and pipes.

As a result of the West European countries' resistance U.S. President R. Reagan was forced to lift the ban he had imposed on deliveries of equipment for the gas pipeline. According to American press assessments, the venture of imposing sanctions was a political fiasco for the administration.

As for the USSR, our country is adopting measures to ensure the accelerated production of the equipment needed in order to complete construction on time.

In relations with West European countries we are prepared to continue to deepen the division of labor, using the experience accumulated and the established traditions of cooperation. But it is impossible not to see the negative phenomena which hamper the normal development of trade and economic ties. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries cannot disregard the restrictive measures adopted under U.S. pressure by the EEC with regard to exports of technology and imports of a number of goods from socialist countries.

How do our trade relations with our main partners in the capitalist world look today?

Trade and economic ties with the GRG, which is our biggest business partner among the capitalist countries, are organized on a long-term basis. The statement by the new FRG Government that it will continue the policy of cooperation with socialist states and promote the fulfillment of existing commitments on deliveries merits a positive evaluation. It is important for this statement to be backed up by concrete deeds.

Soviet-Finnish economic ties are developing steadily. Good-neighborliness and an atmosphere of mutual trust open up wide prospects for these ties. Our relations with Finland do not restrict its trade with other countries, while the significant volume of deals with the USSR has a positive effect on the stability of Finland's economic development.

France ranks third among West European countries in terms of the volume of trade with the Soviet Union. Under an agreement the USSR and France must adopt the necessary measures to maintain the high rate of growth in reciprocal deliveries achieved in the previous 5 years. In particular, the fulfillment of the plan for concrete measures in 1980-82 to ensure the fulfillment of the long-term program for deepening business cooperation is being successfully completed.

Signs of interest in questions of developing cooperation with the USSR have recently been noted in the British Government's stance. At the 10th session of the Soviet-British standing commission on scientific, technical, trade and economic cooperation held in Kishinev recently, the British side expressed readiness to extend ties and stressed its intention of fulfilling contracts concluded earlier and supporting the granting of credits for these projects. We have a positive attitude toward all constructive proposals from our partners on the development of mutually advantageous cooperation and are prepared for the practical implementation of deals on mutually acceptable terms.

The good development of cooperation with neutral Austria gives rise to satisfaction. The spheres of cooperation are being extended and trade turnover is steadily growing. In 1981 Soviet-Austrian trade reached R1,361 million and rose by 40 percent in a year.

Until recently our relations with Japan were developing successfully. But then -- as a result of Japan's following the American policy of "sanctions" -- they began to weaken. Japan, which used to rank second in our trade turnover with developed capitalist countries, has now fallen to fifth place.

The USSR advocates expanding the scale of mutually advantageous, equal trade with that country too. But Soviet initiatives by no means always meet with a positive response from our Far Eastern partner. It remains to be hoped that an awareness of the futility of the "sanctions" policy will prevail in Japan too.

In recent years Washington has been erecting articial barriers characteristic of "cold war" times in economic relations with socialist states. This course is also pursued by the White House in relations with developing countries. The United States exerts crude pressure on its allies too. By dragging them into the increasingly reckless arms race and seeking to make them obedient accomplices in a trade war against the socialist world, Washington hopes to weaken the economic potential of Western Europe and Japan and bring down its competitors.

The restrictions imposed by the American side and the nonfulfillment of certain contracts for deliveries of equipment to the Soviet Union engender distrust in cooperation with U.S. firms not only among Soviet foreign trade organizations, but also among companies in other states. This policy is also causing alarm in those American firms which have an interest in developing business ties with the USSR.

Evidence of the interest displayed by American business in trade with our country was provided by the meeting of members of the Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council held in Moscow recently, with the participation of more than 250 businessmen from 125 American companies. It is characteristic that the American representatives noted that their national firms lost most as a result of the embargo by losing major orders. The joint resolution adopted by the meeting says that the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the United States based on equality and mutual advantage will promote stable relations between the two countries in general.

Not the erection of artificial barriers, not the policy of economic blockades and sanctions, but consistent, purposeful actions to develop international economic cooperation -- that is the path which helps ensure a peaceful future for mankind. Progress along this path meets the people's aspirations and vital interests.

RESULTS OF BRUSSELS NATO COUNCIL SESSION ASSESSED

Opposition to U.S. Plans

LD111100 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2245 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels, 10 Dec (TASS) -- The 2-day session of the NATO Council, held at the level of the foreign ministers of the 16 member states, was held at the headquarters of the North Atlantic bloc under the banner of a further buildup of military preparations and the processing of public opinion in a spirit of militarism. It was the last and concluding stage of the winter meetings of NATO's steering bodies, which began here on 29 November.

The agenda of the session included questions that were in essence aimed at further whipping up the arms race, exacerbating international tension and opposing detente.

The tone of the NATO meeting was set by G. Shultz, U.S. secretary of state. He put massive pressure on his partners, trying to force them to obediently follow Washington's adventurist course of stepping up nuclear missile deployment.

In his report at the session the White House emissary tried in every way to justify President Reagan's decision to deploy 100 new intercontinental ballistic missiles in the United States and the NATO decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

J. Luns, NATO secretary general, spoke in unison with the head of the U.S. foreign political department. He tried to remove responsibility for the intensification of international tension and the acceleration of the arms race from the United States and NATO and, as has already happened several times before, vainly tried to prove the unprovable: The threat, he said, "stems from the USSR."

The leaders of the alliance clearly do not like the antiwar movement that has grown up throughout the world and in which millions of people of varying political views are participating. In order to defuse it and split its ranks the Brussels meeting adopted a decision to unleash a propaganda campaign in the countries of the bloc, aimed against the peace supporters movement and all who raise the voice of protest against the dangerous preparations of the United States and NATO in the sphere of nuclear missiles. Thus, the NATO bloc has shown that in order to implement its militaristic aims it will go as far as to suppress manifestations by the democratic public, which does not wish to reconcile itself with the arms race.

During the session's discussion of relations between East and West representatives of West European countries did not agree with Washington's calls for a curb on trade and economic links with the socialist states.

As the newspaper LE SOIR stresses, "the West Europeans insisted that the U.S. Administration refrain from any sort of provocations with regard to the Soviet Union. They openly expressed their disagreement with U.S. plans to unleash a "trade war" against the East European countries.

The final communique adopted at the session is full of calls for further stepping up armaments, including nuclear missiles. It confirms the NATO decision to deploy about 600 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The document contains the standard NATO fabrications about "the Soviet military threat," which the alliance's bosses use to justify their military preparations.

It is characteristic that such directions in the communique have aroused resolute objections from two members of the bloc. Spain totally refused to sign this document and Greece expressed disagreement with the plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

U.S. Pressure

LD101118 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels December 10 TASS -- The NATO Council's session, attended by the foreign ministers of 16 member-countries of the North Atlantic bloc, is in its second day here. Although the session is being held behind closed doors, it is clear from the statements made by its participants at press-conferences that NATO intends to pursue its old policy of building up its military potential, as was decided earlier at a series of conferences held by the bloc's military bodies. It is said that representatives of the USA with Secretary of State George Shultz at the head put massive pressure on the participants in the session to ensure that its final communique stresses "the need" not to relax efforts in the military field and to remain "firm" in relations with the socialist countries.

A number of other participants in the session demonstrated a more flexible approach to relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. Thus Canadian minister for external affairs M. MacEachen called for making wide use of all opportunities to establish more positive East-West relations. The French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson spoke in the same vein.

Journalists learned that under U.S. pressure participants in the session reaffirmed NATO's intention to begin deploying new American nuclear missiles in the territories of a number of West European countries towards the end of 1983 unless the Soviet-American talks in Geneva yielded concrete results. At the same time he advertised in every way Washington's strategic concept, specifically its decision to deploy MX ballistic missiles.

In face of the growing movement in the USA, West Europe and throughout the world against NATO militaristic programmes, the session decided to launch in the NATO countries a new propaganda campaign against peace champions and all those who protest against the dangerous preparations of the USA and NATO in the field of nuclear missiles.

Novikov Commentary

LD202202 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 10 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] Brussels: Today is the NATO Council's second day of work. Although it is taking place behind closed doors, it is already clear from statements by its participants at press conferences that the Atlantic bloc plans to pursue its former course for increasing military potential. The U.S. delegation, led by Secretary of State Shultz, is striving to ensure that the final communique stresses the need not to weaken efforts in the military field, to preserve firmness in relations with socialist countries. British Foreign Secretary Pym supported the United States in this.

As became known to journalists, under pressure from the United States, the session confirmed NATO's previous position on plans to begin the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries at the end of 1983, if the Soviet-American talks in Geneva have no concrete result.

But for the Americans not everything is turning out smoothly in Brussels. Thus, Canadian representative (Mark Deegen) said his country supports the wide use of all possibilities to establish more positive relations between East and West. French Foreign Minister Cheysson spoke in the same vein, and Spanish Foreign Minister Llorca said his country does not plan to include its Armed Forces in the bloc's united armed forces and has decided to limit itself to participation in a number, merely a number, of military organs of the North Atlantic Treaty. As is known, Spain became a participant in this treaty in May this year through the efforts of the previous government. The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, which came to power as a result of victory in parliamentary elections, announced the decision to freeze the process of integrating the Armed Forces into the military structure of the treaty, and to carry out a nationwide referendum on the question of Spain's participation in NATO. Having listened to the questions discussed at the session, Llorca said Spain will not sign the final communique of the meeting.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Review

LD121630 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- "The leaders of the North Atlantic bloc set their line, the line of a confrontation arms race, buildup of militaristic preparations, off against the quests for concrete accords on very acute questions of international affairs, which are being advocated so consistently and principledly by the Soviet Union and for which the peoples of the whole world work ever more resolutely".

This is said in a military-political review in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA devoted to the results of the recent meetings of the NATO bodies in Brussels.

"The impression is," the review runs, "that the ministers, who met in the Belgian capital, erected a thick wall between themselves and what is now taking place in the world. As if they do not hear the insistent demands of the peoples that an end be put to reckless militarism, to the kindling of war hysteria, to attempts to turn whole continents into a field of nuclear battles. Moreover, it has become a rule among the NATO men, particularly those from over the seas, not to conceal the intentions to make Europe, above all, the arena for such a battle."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes that Washington seeks formation on the European soil of a bridgehead for war of aggression against the Soviet Union, other socialist states, a launch pad for the U.S. nuclear missile weapons, intended for unleashing "a limited" or "protracted" war. "But by no means it should start from American soil", the review stresses. "And then they will manage to sit snug over the seas, and to put under inevitable retaliatory strike their own 'closest friends, allies and partners.'"

"And nevertheless representatives of European NATO countries practically without a murmur again put their signatures to the decision on the beginning of deployment as of the end of 1983 on European soil of a new generation of American medium-range nuclear missile weapons -- Pershing-2 and cruise missiles", the newspaper stresses.

"Washington and those NATO circles which unreservedly support its course of attaining military superiority over the USSR should not hypnotize themselves," the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA warns. "All the same they will not be able to attain such superiority. If need be, the Soviet Union will be able to give an efficient and timely reply to any threats."

Deynichenko Article

PM091739 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 4

[G. Deynichenko article under "Topical Theme" rubric: "Dangerous Plans"]

[Text] The first stage of the winter conferences of the North Atlantic bloc's leading organs has ended in Brussels. The sessions of the so-called Eurogroup, the Nuclear Planning Group and the Military Planning Committee are over. The winter conference cycle will end with the NATO Council session planned for 9-10 December in which the foreign ministers will participate.

As is well known, these meetings are held regularly, but the present meetings are felt to be especially significant. At the very least they are expected to provide moral support for Washington's latest plans for fueling the strategic and conventional arms races, plans connected primarily with the deployment of MX ICBM's in the United States and of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Nor have the NATO conference organizers forgotten the material side of the affair: The implementation of the Pentagon's schemes requires the spending of many millions, part of which Washington is not averse to placing on its partners' shoulders.

Both Washington and the NATO hierarchy regard as clearly inadequate the figure of nearly $280 billion which the bloc wasted on military spending last year. Also considered inadequate is the 3-percent supplement each NATO country has pledged to add to its annual military budget. The implementation of the so-called "Rogers plan," which envisages a sharp buildup and modernization of nonnuclear types of weapons, will alone require an annual 4-percent increase in each bloc member's military spending. Furthermore, Washington is insisting that its partners assume part of the costs of Pershing and cruise missile deployment.

Meanwhile, the far-reaching plans for building up the bloc's military arsenals, the schemes for financing them and the Pentagon's dangerous strategic doctrines are causing increasing unease in West Europe. In a number of NATO countries (Denmark, Norway) parliaments are posing the acute question of reducing military spending in view of the gravity of the economic situation. Economic difficulties have also been cited by the defense minister of the new FRG Government, who found the NATO leadership's demand for a 4-percent increase in the military budget excessive.

It is also because of this that the series of NATO conferences, which has always served as a convenient forum for pushing through and imposing decisions suiting Washington and the bloc hierarchy, has increased in significance. "The main task of all these meetings," London's FINANCIAL TIMES has written, "is to try, as far as possible, to reduce the bloc member's nuclear defense (that is, military-strategic -- G.D.) and foreign policy to a common denominator."

Judging by the results of the first round of meetings, the bloc's leaders have been quite successful in that. On the question of the scale of military appropriations matters did not go beyond the point of objections (not very firm objections, incidentally). The military ministers participating in the Nuclear Planning Group's work approved the decision to deploy cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe. The Eurogroup announced the member countries' intention to develop both the bloc's nuclear and its conventional weapons. To the Eurogroup communique was added a list of specific measures to expand the bloc's arsenal, which will be "enriched" next year by nearly 1,000 tanks and armored vehicles, over 270 F-16 and Tornado aircraft, 30 warships and so forth. As has been the case more than once in the past, the propaganda screen for these measures was provided by grating discourses on the "Soviet threat."

The decisions of NATO's leading military organs confirm the bloc's intention to continue the arms race. The concrete measures outlined in Brussels are essentially aimed at fueling the situation. In approving these measures the NATO hierarchy is ignoring the desire of broad circles of the West European public to preserve detente and consolidate peace. The major Soviet peace initiatives were esentially ignored. Against the search for concrete understandings on the most acute questions of the international situation, the NATO leaders are pitting their own line -- a line of confrontation and of continuing the arms race -- thereby confirming the dangerous character of NATO policy.

'ROGERS DOCTRINE' GEARED FOR MILITARY SUPERIORITY

PM131547 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 49, 3 Dec 82 pp 8-10

[Article by Maj Gen Prof R. Simonyan: "Another Doctrine of Aggression"]

[Text] Recently the Pentagon and NATO Headquarters have adopted one doctrine after another reflecting the official views of the military-political leadership of the United States and the North Atlantic bloc on the nature of war and ways of waging it. One recent creation of this type is the so-called "Rogers doctrine" which is being extensively discussed in the West at the moment. The explanation was provided by the author himself -- U.S. Gen B. Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe. Resorting to blatant fabrication, he talked on the "growing threat from the East" allegedly to counter which the new Atlantic doctrine has been adopted.

What is it essentially, and what are the real motives behind it? First of all let us say that the North Atlantic bloc is currently guided by the U.S. "flexible response" strategy adopted back in 1967 as NATO's unified global strategy. [footnote: In the United States this strategy was in operation only from 1961 through 1971. It was then replaced by the "realistic deterrence" strategy, which at the start of the eighties gave way to the strategy of "direct confrontation."]

In line with its goals the military-political leadership of the North Atlantic bloc divides all the military conflicts that could occur between the NATO countries and the members of the Warsaw Pact in present-day conditions into three types of war: all-out (strategic) nuclear, tactical nuclear and conventional (waged exclusively with conventional weapons). Moreover, the "flexible response" strategy was based on the idea of a brief conventional war inevitably developing into a nuclear war with tactical nuclear weapons in use at the initial stage and strategic nuclear weapons being employed at subsequent stages. In other words, the Atlantic strategists were gambling on nuclear weapons as a means of conquering a potential enemy. It was the job of the conventional armed forces to exploit the results of nuclear strikes in order to retrieve "lost positions." The scenarios for these wars (whereby the Warsaw Pact unleashed the wars and invaded the territory of West European countries, while the NATO bloc acted as the defending side) were repeatedly rehearsed at NATO exercises in the sixties and seventies.

The "Rogers doctrine" is based on different tenets. Its basic premise is as follows: Now that there is nuclear parity between the USSR and the United States it would be dangerous in any event to raise a potential conventional military conflict between NATO and the Warsaw Pact to the level of nuclear war with all its disastrous consequences. It is therefore based on the possibility of waging a nonnuclear war which "would not necessarily develop into a nuclear conflict." In this connection, when determining the direction of the building of NATO allied forces in Europe, the "Rogers doctrine" demands in terms of composition and equipment the kind of general-purpose forces capable of waging a long war against the USSR and its allies using conventional weapons. During it, large-scale offensive operations would be mounted for the purpose of reaching the borders of the Soviet Union and occupying its territory. These calculations are, to be frank, built on sand.

Since the new doctrine concerns only the sphere of military conflicts involving conventional weapons, many Western press organs were quick to conclude that, in its strategy, NATO is moving away from nuclear to nonnuclear weapons and that this may bring NATO to abandon plans for the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe.

This is a bluff, of course. Just because the Atlantic strategists have elaborated a new conventional war concept it does not mean they are abandoning preparations to unleash a nuclear war. Its varieties -- strategic and regional (in the theater of war) -- remain the chief elements in U.S. and NATO doctrinal goals. But now they are being supplemented by the options of preparing for and waging a conventional "protracted war." This is the cover for Washington and NATO strategists' attempts to justify theoretically the development of the conventional arms race and the creation of new and more lethal types of weapons.

While falling within the framework of the "flexible response" strategy, the new doctrine modernizes it, especially in the sphere of preparing for and waging wars involving conventional weapons. As S. Nunn, member of the Senate Armed Services Committee [kommissiya po delam vooruzheniy], stressed, "a conventional horse should be placed before the 'nuclear cart.'"

General Rogers himself defines the main directions of the new doctrine as follows: intensive buildup of nonnuclear types of armaments and intensification of the preparation of NATO armies for war involving "ultramodern electronic reconnaissance and new missiles with conventional, nonnuclear warheads but with an exceptionally high tactical and technical performance." According to him, they must be capable of simultaneously destroying groupings of enemy troops in all dispositions (theater of hostilities) before they move up to the frontline. Moreover, the authors of the new doctrine reckon on using nonnuclear types of weapons to destroy Soviet medium-range missiles at their deployment sites.

What they are doing, then, is bringing the deadliness of conventional weapons (in terms of the simultaneous destruction of the enemy in all dispositions) closer to the potential of nuclear weapons and giving them tasks which have hitherto been allotted only to nuclear weapons. "To put this theory into practice," General Rogers believes, "the allies will have to effect an annual 4-percent increase in real terms in their defense expenditure over the next 6 years."

The debate which has developed over the "Rogers doctrine" is what the Atlantic strategists need to further intimidate West Europeans with the mythical "threat from the East" and accustom them to the idea that in order to repulse it extra efforts are needed to upgrade the NATO armies' armaments, which means more and more expense. The equivalent of trillions of dollars is already being spent on creating the material and technical base for waging a "protracted war." The lion's share is going to the accelerated development of general-purpose forces (ground, air and naval forces). They are being provided with qualitatively new models of weapons and military equipment; the structure of control organs, formations and units is being improved, as is the system of material and technical supply; strategic and tactical mobility is being increased. Major and lesser formations of general-purpose forces are preparing to solve a variety of tasks relating primarily to preparing for and waging extensive offensive actions.

The new doctrine is closely linked to the Pentagon's "air-land battle" concept which aims at intensifying the aggressive essence of U.S. military doctrine and making it overtly offensive. But whereas the actions of the former are confined to the European theater of war, the latter demands that the U.S. Armed Forces should be ready to conduct extensive offensive air and land operations in all "key areas" of the globe to "protect vitally important U.S. interests."

Concerning this matter, General Rogers writes: "It is perfectly clear that the United States, having agreed to assume responsibility for ensuring the defense of the allies' vital interests on a global scale (that is, assume the functions of a world gendarme -- R. Simonyan), must have a doctrine which can be applied in a broader framework than the NATO defense system."

The "air-land battle" concept is directly reflected by the Pentagon's plans to increase the size of its ground forces by more than 200,000 men over the next 5 years up to 1987). Moreover, since they have plans for conducting hostilities far from U.S. territory, the transatlantic strategists are devoting much attention to the prepositioning of stockpiles of heavy armaments and combat equipment "in overseas theaters of war." In addition to the stocks of U.S. armaments which have been established so far in Europe for four divisions, the plan is to stockpile weapons and military equipment for a further two divisions by the end of this year. According to the Pentagon's plans, this will make it possible to transfer from the United States to Europe within 10 days after mobilization 6 mechanized and armored divisions with combat and rear backup units totaling 200,000 men and thus increase the offensive potential of the existing grouping there. Subsequently it is planned to increase to 10 the number of divisions to be transferred from the United States to Europe.

A new U.S. Armed Forces joint command in southwest Asia has been set up on the basis of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force. By the end of the eighties the plan is for the RDF commander to have at his disposal 5 divisions of ground forces, 2 Marine divisions with 2 Air Force wings, at least 10 tactical and 2 strategic wings, 3 multipurpose aircraft carrier groups and a considerable number of rear subunits. The Pentagon intends to deploy part of the RDF in southwest Asia.

The "Rogers doctrine" is also directly linked to NATO's "forward defense" strategy, and it requires that NATO allied forces are brought up as close as possible to the borders of the Warsaw Pact countries so that after unleashing a war against the socialist community states the North Atlantic bloc can rapidly carry hostilities onto their territory.

There you have the facts. They show quite clearly that the "Rogers doctrine," like all the other Pentagon and NATO strategic military concepts, is based on a policy geared to achieving military superiority. The aim, moreover, is to create, on the basis of scientific and technical achievements, fundamentally new weapons systems and outstrip a "potential enemy" quantitatively and, most important of all, qualitatively. But this is bound to lead to the further exacerbation of military confrontation.

But those who are fond of military adventures must not forget that the Soviet Union has sufficient forces and means to safeguard its own security and that of its allies and friends. Imperialism's aggressive intrigues, as Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has noted, compel us, together with the fraternal socialist states, to concern ourselves -- and concern ourselves earnestly -- with maintaining our defense capability at the proper level.

ISRAELI-RSA NUCLEAR, MILITARY COOPERATION

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Comment

LD121502 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- "The defiant aggressive behaviour of the Republic of South Africa in Africa's south very much resembles the brazen policy of annexations and terror and the policy of 'accomplished fact' being pursued in the Middle East by Israel," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. "Both Tel Aviv and Pretoria act in line with the old piratical principle: The end justifies the means".

"In this sense," the newspaper goes on, "quite logical are the cordial friendship and all-round cooperation between those two racist states. Israeli instructors train South African commandos in anti-guerrilla warfare methods. Tel Aviv supplies the apartheid regime with mortars, 'Kfir' aircraft and missile-carrying boats."

"And finally," the article says, "known is also their cooperation in the production of nuclear weapons, cooperation which is being thoroughly camouflaged by the governments of the two countries. Specialists constantly ply between South Africa's nuclear centre in Polindabe and Israel's one in Damon. A number of data exist confirming that the nuclear specialists of the two countries which, incidentally, have not signed the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, have jointly carried out a test of atomic bomb."

"It is time to say here that it was the United States that opened the door to the 'nuclear club' for the South African racists," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA stresses. "South Africa's first nuclear reactor Safari-1 was constructed with the aid of U.S. monopolies. The creation of a nuclear centre at Kuberge, which is being built under the license of the U.S. Westinghouse electric company is being completed."

"There is not doubt, either, about the fact that the process of South Africa's turning into a 'garrison state', where the fascistic military play an increasing role, is taking place mainly with the backing of Washington which uses all kinds of channels for that," the newspaper points out. "Thus, the enterprises of South Africa's military-industrial complex, the system of which employs about 100,000 workers are fitted out with equipment bearing the 'made in USA' markings. Apart from artillery guns, the Republic of South Africa has 'Hercules' and 'Cessna' planes and other divers weapons made in the United States.

IZVESTIYA 'Rejoinder'

PM101149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" in S. Chugrov "World Today" roundup: "Sinister Partnership"]

[Text] E. Lankin, Israeli ambassador to racist South Africa, speaking in Pretoria, cynically stated that his government attaches no significance to embargoes or other international sanctions and is ready to strengthen its "constructive cooperation" with its allies in southern Africa. In the words of Tel Aviv's spokesman, Israel thus intends to "compensate" for the consequences of both regimes' international isolation.

The publicity for the military products offered by the racists for export to Israel cynically points out that the weaponry has undergone "successful" tests in punitive operations against Namibian patriots and in aggressive actions on Angolan territory. South Africa's rulers are financing the construction of a military airfield in the Negev Desert, a joint project for the production of helicopters under U.S. license in Israel is under way, and joint work is being conducted on creating a nuclear submarine.

Israeli firms in turn, are supplying the racists with missile boats, aircraft, anti-aircraft installations and electronic equipment. At present 70 percent of the Israeli military industry's exports go to South Africa. The strengthening of military ties between imperialism's two outposts is the direct result of support from the United States, which guarantees the aggressors complete immunity.

U.S. RELOCATION OF EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS VIEWED

Away From Danger

LD111448 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0001 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Dec (TASS) -- Sergey Sosnovskiy, TASS correspondent, reports:

Revelations of the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN, which has reported the Pentagon's secret plans to transfer headquarters of U.S. Armed Forces in Europe from the West German city of Stuttgart to Great Britain has had the effect of an exploded bomb in the FRG. U.S. actions directed towards unrestrained acceleration of military preparations and the Pentagon's stake on the "possibility and acceptability of limited nuclear war in Europe" alarm wide circles of West German public and have led to mass protests, which were expressed in the multimillion movement of supporters of the "Krefeld Appeal." Information leaked to the press has strengthened the anxiety of peace supporters.

The transfer of the U.S. military headquarters further from the "front line" of possible military actions, which it appears the Pentagon considers to be the territory of the FRG, is seen here as another signal proving the existence of preparations for a "limited" nuclear conflict. Really, there would otherwise be no need to transfer the military headquarters many hundreds of miles from the potential "front."

Today official West German authorities hastened to deny this latest information. But will it be enough to calm West German public, which demands that the military madness be averted?

Britain's Costs

LD102118 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] According to THE GUARDIAN, quoting a highly classified document, the Reagan administration has ordered its European headquarters to be moved from West Germany to Britain. Here is a comment in this connection from our observer Valeriy Belyanskiy:

One reason for the headquarters transfer, if the highly classified document from Defense Secretary Weinberger is to be believed, is Washington's apprehensions over NATO's ability to keep West Germany in the event of a war. Following the logic of the United States' war scenarios, Britain apparently is regarded as the safest and best protected place. I presume such an assessment would flatter British Cabinet and Army officials. But isn't it an illusion to believe that any protected spot would remain intact in the case of a nuclear conflict in Europe? More than that, according to the Pentagon's directives on building up the United States' Armed Forces, American nuclear missiles will be targeted above all on bodies of state and military administration and other strategic (?venues) in the Soviet Union, and Washington and London reasonably expect that their administrative bodies will be aims for Soviet missiles. And this means that Britain can easily turn into a number one target.

But there seems to be yet another reason for the plan to move the United States' European headquarters to Britain. Deliberately or not, this plan gives new ground to believe that Washington intends to wage a nuclear war within the limits of Europe, as the United States' President has made it clear. It is for such a war that Washington is going to install United States' cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe. London was the first to agree to the deployment of most of these weapons on British soil.

It should not be ruled out either that with the transfer of the United States' European headquarters to Britain for the sake of greater security the Americans will demand from the Tory government additional military guarantees, either in the form of siting some greater number of their missiles or in the form of reinforcing Britain's own nuclear potential. In this case the British taxpayer will have to set aside more of what he is charged for maintaining the American command in Europe, even though he has already been paying quite a lot towards the military budget.

The question arises, however, whether the British will feel more comfortable and safer with the presence in their country of American commanders on whose orders the first or preemptive strikes would be delivered on Soviet targets. And will Western Europe be really saved by the new American weapons, with the help of which Washington intends to achieve a superiority in arms over the Soviet Union?

Doubting NATO's ability to keep West Germany, even with the help of the new United States' missiles, Washington incidentally also doubts that this (?counterarming) is expedient, and rightly so. In an interview with a TASS correspondent recently the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Ustinov, warned the West that it should not hypnotize itself with the possibility of achieving military superiority. The Soviet Union, if necessary, will meet a Western military challenge effectively and in good time.

Characteristically, following THE GUARDIAN's publication of the plan to move the United States' European headquarters to Britain, a spokesman for the Pentagon hastened to refute this report. His haste is easy to understand, the antiwar and anti-American feelings in Britain are so strong already that extra irritants now are not advisable. Of course, the future will shed light on the matter, but then of course there is no smoke without fire.

ZORIN VIEWS OUTLOOK FOR U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD121330 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] We follow now with another in the series Moscow Viewpoint contributed by Prof Valentin Zorin. Here is what he writes:

One of the impressions of my recent stay in Washington is that many administration officials have a very vague idea of the political realities in the Soviet Union. It seems to me that as far as these issues are concerned many people in important positions in Washington live in a world of illusion.

I was in the United States when Leonid Brezhnev died and Yuriy Andropov was elected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. I have no doubt that you have witnessed the spate of commentaries that followed the death of Leonid Brezhnev just as I did. However I know the political realities in the Soviet Union well, whereas you are presented with a distorted picture of life in this country, and therefore I could see that most of these commentaries were absolutely inconsistent and betrayed incomprehension of facts. Statements by the so-called Sovietologists, their assessments of Soviet policy and forecasts, seemed amusing to us because they were a mixture of misrepresented facts, small-town self-conceit and stereotypes (?fixed) by Washington.

Worse still, it also appeared to me that people in key administrative positions too grossly misunderstood the Soviet Union and its policies. This became clear to me during my stay in the U.S. capital. Statements by ranking administration officials betrayed a desire to take advantage of the change of leadership in the Soviet Union to exert more pressure on Moscow. Rumors about changes in Soviet policy were circulating in United States political circles.

One can hardly regard it as a coincidence that President Reagan picked that moment to announce his decision to deploy 100 intercontinental MX missiles in silos in Wyoming. While taking this decision in violation of one of the main provisions of the Soviet-American treaties, particularly pledges not to build additional stationary launching facilities for intercontinental missiles and thereby hoping to upset the U.S.-Soviet balance of forces, some people in Washington apparently believed that this was a fine time to exert pressure on the Soviet Union. Nothing can be more remote from the truth than such a view of the situation.

Speaking earlier this week, the Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov said that if the Reagan administration challenged the Soviet Union and goes ahead with the deployment of MX missiles, contrary to reason and the will of the nations for peace, the Soviet Union will respond by deploying an intercontinental missile of its own, and one that will be of the same class and in no way inferior to MX.

I would suggest the American Administration give these statements detailed consideration. It makes absolutely no sense to negotiate with the Soviet Union from a position of strength, because if force is used the Soviet Union can respond with force.

For over 30 years now Washington has been trying to secure military supremacy over the Soviet Union. To this end it has squandered fantastic funds badly needed by millions of people in the United States, but still it has failed to reach its objective, and so Washington is now launching another arms race round. But the Soviet Union will never allow the United States to gain military superiority.

The Soviet Union's stand on the issue of its security is firm and uncompromising, but at the same time this country is still prepared for reaching a mutually acceptable agreement with the United States in accordance with the principle of equality security. If Washington gives up its tactics of pressuring the Soviet Union, stops talking about talks and starts real meaningful negotiations, it will always find open doors and a desire to cooperate on the part of the Soviet Union.

REAGAN CAMPAIGN PROMISES, CURRENT PLIGHT VIEWED

LD131906 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 13 Dec 82

["Reagan Versus Reagan?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 13 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes: NEWSWEEK magazine in one of its December issues of 1980 wrote, shortly before Reagan's taking the office of the President, that Reagan, while a presidential candidate, was busy winning over the constituents by an optimistic appraisal of the country's economic prospects -- a rosy picture of stable prices and steady growth achieved in the main by slashing government spending and cutting down income tax. To a question asked by TIME magazine whether he hoped that he would manage to balance out the federal budget by the 1983 financial year (which began on October 1, this year), Reagan answered in the affirmative.

And another recollection from the past: Speaking of his plans to reduce government spending for social programmes for the working people, Reagan was presenting that as a fight against excesses, a fight which he said would enable him to considerably reduce the federal budget deficit.

It must be recalled that by the end of 1980 the budget deficit was forecasted to be 30,000 million dollars and the number of jobless in the country was seven percent or slightly more than seven million people. In an interview with TIME magazine dated December 13 of the current year, President Reagan stated without batting an eye that in his economic programme, he, it turns out, did not manage to "foresee" the amount of "structural unemployment and structural element of the budget deficit."

The word "structural" is obviously used by Reagan to relieve himself of the responsibility for the fact that the number of jobless is now already 10.4 percent of the country's labour force, or 12 million people. As for the budget deficit, it is planned to be more than 170,000 million dollars for the 1983 financial year as a result of increasing military expenditures of the administration. Reagan promises that deficits will be horrifying in the coming five years.

"Reaganomics" prospects are such that its architect himself admits that if the economic slump ended tomorrow, unemployment in the country would have been greater than would be considered normal, and that there will be no new job opportunities when the economy recovers. According to THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, at present, as some people put it, Reagan is appearing in his true colours as a result of the sharpening of the economic troubles and the losses sustained by the Republicans at the recent elections, and other factors. Meant as such are first of all the gigantic military programmes of the Reagan administration and the huge appropriations for the arms race which, according to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, makes for the formation of colossal deficits of the federal budget and also constitutes a threat to security as a result of the weakening of the economy with any level of armaments.

The American working people increasingly feel the destructive effect of the economic and military policy of the present administration. Their living standard declines and hopes to have a guaranteed job are trampled.

ZORIN ON REPUBLICAN, DEMOCRAT ELECTION PLANNING

LD132022 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 9 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] According to reports which have been leaked to some U.S. newspapers, a conference of highly placed figures in the Republican Party was held behind closed doors in Washington this week, including, in particular, advisers to President Reagan. The theme discussed at this conference was the organization of the next presidential election campaign.

Presidential elections will be held in the United States in only 2 years' time, at the beginning of November 1984. Why are the leaders of the Republican Party beginning practical preparations for the election campaign so far in advance? It is thought that the chief reason is uncertainty at the top of the Republican Party, currently ruling in Washington, that it will be able to keep the reins of government in its hands. Hence the aspiration to prepare well in advance for the difficult political battles and chiefly to have enough time to raise as much funds as possible to conduct the election campaign. It was a considerable financial advantage that made it possible for the Republicans, a few weeks ago, to soften somewhat the blow dealt to them by voters in the midterm elections.

At that time I was across the ocean and could, as they say, see for myself what an advantage funds can become. Using generous donations from the biggest monopolies, the Republican Party's candidates literally filled the pages of the magazines and newspapers and television air time with advertising material. Their opponents, the Democrats, who received considerably fewer donations from big business, were clearly pushed into the background. As you know, this did not prevent defeat for Reagan's party but without the generous financial injections from the big corporations this defeat would indisputably have been even bigger.

U.S. political observers who tried in vain to find out just what happened at the secret conference of the Republican top leadership -- and they did not find out -- are now guessing about whether it is a matter of the Republicans preparing to nominate the current president, Reagan, is candidate for a second term or whether, disheartened by the failures at the November elections and failures of the White House's political course, the party's leaders are preparing to nominate a new leader.

Well, for the time being there is no certain answer to that question. However, the name of current Vice President George Bush is being proposed more and more often in Washington as a possible Republican Party candidate for the 1984 election, taking over the post of party leader from Ronald Reagan.

The arrangement of forces concerning the 1984 presidential election has also changed sharply in the Democratic Party. Until very recently, its favorite and most probable candidate for the election was thought to be Senator Edward Kennedy. However, as you know, comrades, a few days ago Kennedy said that he would not be running in the next presidential election, referring to family reasons. Various suppositions are being expressed in connection with such a decision. It seems to me personally that so-called family reasons could hardly have played the chief role in Edward Kennedy's decision. I would think that this is rather a move by an experienced and artful politican who either because of certain political considerations has decided to postpone realization of his political ambitions -- and these he has -- until 1988, or prefers to see how events develop during the current election campaign, keeping the opportunity to change the decision he has recently made until the last moment.

One way or the other, following Kennedy's (?withdrawal), the main candidates for president from the party in 2 years' time are thought to be Walter Mondale, vice president under Carter, and John Glenn, senator from the state of Ohio. Mondale's career is well-enough known. As far as Glenn is concerned, he is a relatively new face in politics. John Glenn is well-known as the U.S. astronaut who made the first U.S. space flight on 20 February 1962. Twelve years later, in 1974, he gained a senatorial seat. It should be noted that Glenn also prospered in business. Since his fame throughout America, he became director of a number of big firms and his wealth now exceeds $1 million.

At present Mondale is making all kinds of advances to trade unions and other mass organizations but the weak point of his position is seen as the fact that he shares responsibility, as one of its leaders, for the failure of the Carter government. As far as John Glenn is concerned, he is drawn to the more conservative forces in the Democratic Party. But although popular among Americans as the first astronaut, he is hindered by lack of the necessary professional...political training of the latest presidents -- Carter and then Reagan -- would like to see a better trained person in the White House.

Of course, (?we are talking) about the very first shots, not even salvoes, in the forthcoming election battles. But the very fact that these shots have rung out so early in itself shows the dissatisfaction in the country with the actions of the current administration and the country's evident concern.

U.S., PAKISTAN AIDING DRA COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

Hindering Political Settlement

LD092348 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 9 Dec 82

["Who Prevents a Political Settlement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes: Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Danish minister of foreign affairs, speaking today at the NATO Council session which opened in Brussels, called on the Soviet Union to withdraw its military contingent from Afghanistan, contingent which is temporarily there at the request of the DRA's Government. Having stated that the "situation in Afghanistan has not changed for the better", he expressed hope that the Soviet Union will agree to a political solution which, as he put it, would "put an end to the suffering of the Afghan people." But who in actual fact prevents an improvement of the situation around Afghanistan and who hinders a political settlement of the situation around that country, a settlement which would promote not only the creation of a normal, tranquil situation in that region but also relaxation of international tension in general?

As far as the DRA's Government is concerned, it has furnished a lot of proofs of its good will and striving to normalise relations with neighboring states, above all with Pakistan. There is a good basis for that -- the proposals put forward by the Afghan Government. They embody truly realistic and flexible possibilities for such solutions which do not infringe upon anyone's interests and which would ensure tranquility for the Afghan people and stable relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with independent non-aligned Afghanistan for its neighbors. It must be recalled that way back in 1980 the Government of the DRA proposed a concrete programme for a political settlement in the context of which the question of withdrawal of the limited Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan must be solved, too. Showing a flexible approach, the Afghan Government expressed readiness for the holding of both bilateral and tripartite talks with Pakistan and Iran without any preconditions and also agreed to the participation of the U.N. secretary general or of his personal envoy in such talks.

It goes without saying that the key and an indispensable prerequisite for success of such talks is termination of the undeclared war which is being conducted against Democratic Afghanistan by imperialist forces from the outside, mainly from Pakistani territory where counter-revolutionary formations, which make bandit inroads into Afghan territory are formed, armed and trained with U.S. aid and on U.S. money. Unfortunately, the goodwill of Kabul has so far met with no response on the part of Islamabad which manifested no genuine striving to look for ways for a political settlement on a realistic basis. The Washington-encouraged interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan is going on. It is clear from the above mentioned who really strives for a political settlement in the region and who prevents such a settlement and heightens tension.

Evidence of Support

LD081328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] The transfer of 240 U.S. trucks to Afghan counterrevolutionaries who have dug in on the territory of Pakistan has been carried out near the Pakistani town Haji, the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN news agency has reported.

In October, notes international affairs journalist Vadim Biryukov, the U.S. Senate approved the government's decision to expand military and financial aid to the so-called Afghan refugees, as they prefer to call the counterrevolutionary bandits across the ocean. The transfer of the trucks is one practical implementation of that decision. The U.S. Government action shows once again Washington's complicity in the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan. Eighty camps and training centers for Afghan bandits have been created and are in operation in Pakistan using U.S. money; there foreign instructors teach them warfare and distribute weapons and ammunition; the greater part of which [words indistinct] from the United States. The U.S. trucks just delivered to Pakistani territory are intended to increase the mobility of the bandits, and to make the bandits' raids across the Afghan border more frequent and unexpected.

Another piece of evidence of U.S. support for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries is the increasing frequency of visits to their camps by highly placed officials from over the ocean. Thus the bandits in the region of the Peshawar Pass have recently been visited by Frank Smith [as heard], U.S. secretary for justice, and Eagleburger, deputy secretary of state.

A statement by the BAKHTAR agency published in Afghanistan says that the open complicity of the United States in the undeclared war against the people of the DRA represents a dangerous escalation that makes the situation even worse in this part of the world. The statement stresses that no intrigues of the imperialist and their accomplices can smother the Afghan revolution.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS TRIAL OF AFGHAN BANDITS

PM091243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report in the S. Afafonov "World Today" roundup: "A Deserved Punishment"]

[Text] An open session of the special revolutionary tribunal has been held in the Afghan capital to hear the case of a crime committed by members of the counterrevolutionary Harakat-e Eslami group, whose ringleaders are entrenched in Pakistan.

Before the tribunal were five young men who because of their political ignorance and low level of consciousness were enlisted at various times in one of the Harakat-e Eslami gangs operating in the Paghman District. As members of a group of nine heavily armed men they attempted last summer to abduct Mohammad (Kabuli), a PDPA member and executive editor of the newspaper HAQIQAT-E SARBAZ. However, thanks to the vigilance of workers of the DRA security organs, the group was discovered. During an exchange of fire the ringleader was killed and three bandits managed to escape; the five remaining appeared before the court accused of antistate activity with the use of weapons.

The accused admitted to the tribunal the crimes they had committed including the attack on the Afghan journalist. Two of them, on their own evidence, had undergone special military training in the Peshawar region in Pakistan. U.S. and Pakistani instructors had taught them how to handle weapons and explosives. After 6 months' training 40 men were moved via mountain roads from Pakistan to the area of the city Paghman in Afghanistan, where they delivered U.S. and Egyptian-made weapons and ammunition. Before being moved into Afghanistan they were given the task of blowing up schools, hospitals and mosques, terrorizing the population and murdering PDPA members. Taking cover in the hills, they carried out night raids on the city of Paghman, robbed and killed inhabitants of the district and drove livestock away. This gang was subsequently routed by the country's Armed Forces, supported by the local population.

By decision of the special tribunal, the five criminals received the punishment they deserved in accordance with the DRA's revolutionary laws, TASS reports.

REPORT ON AFGHAN INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

PM081319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Special correspondent O. Kitsenko dispatch: "Competing in Labor"]

[Text] Kabul, 2 Dec -- The measures being taken by the PDPA and trade unions to enhance the labor activeness of the working class are assuming ever-increasing significance in resolving the complex problems of the development of Afghan industry, which inherited a backward technical and economic base.

The trend toward a reduction in national production was overcome in the last Afghan year, and preconditions were created for the stabilization and growth of the economy. It follows from a DRA Council of Ministers report that appreciable growth has been achieved in a number of sectors of industry. Thus, cement production increased 45 percent in the first quarter of the current economic year compared with the corresponding period last year, coal production increased 17.2 percent, and electricity generation increased 10.6 percent.

The results of the labor competition in honor of the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution show that there are fewer and fewer backward enterprises. In the first half of the current fiscal year the collectives of many enterprises overfulfilled their production targets.

IZVESTIYA DISPATCH ON WORKING LIFE IN KABUL

PM091021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent G. Ustinov dispatch under the "Afghan Reportage" rubric: "November in Kabul"]

[Excerpt] Kabul -- The April Revolution dealt a crushing blow to the despotic rule of the feudal lords and bureaucrats who for centuries condemned the Afghan people to a life without rights, to poverty, disease and ignorance. It was the beginning of a new path leading Afghan society toward new relations free of exploitation and degradation and toward culture and progress. The process of democratizing economic and social life is in full swing. Equality between men and women has become law. The situation of workers and employees has improved radically. Their wages have increased, trade unions have been set up, social insurance has been introduced and workers are participating in enterprise management. Agrarian reforms are being implemented. About 300,000 families of landless peasants and peasants with little land have been given land free of charge. The preconditions for new socioeconomic relations have been established in the country's agriculture.

Democratic Afghanistan's successes could have been immeasurably greater had imperialist circles not inflicted an undeclared war on the republic. The evil work of reaction incited from abroad, the sabotage and terrorist acts organized by it and the dispatching from abroad of armed gangs hiding behind the slogan of defense of Islam -- all this is diverting the republic from creative work. As Barek Shafi'i, first deputy chairman of the National Fatherland Front, reported at a recent Kabul press conference, there are at present in operation on Pakistani territory about 80 camps and centers for the training of Afghan counterrevolutionaries in which instruction is given by "advisers" and "consultants" from the United States and other NATO countries sending the camps a stream of arms and money.

It is Western assistance which is the main reason for the persistence of the counterrevolutionary forces' hostile activity in the country.

In a recent speech, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolution Council, gave an assurance that the people's state is strengthening unfalteringly despite imperialism's fierce attacks. "The April Revolution," he said, "rests on the will of the Afghan people, the assistance and support of the Soviet Union, our old friend and great neighbor, and the solidarity and cooperation of all progressive countries and forces of the world. And this means that the revolution is invincible!"

Afghanistan rates highly the Soviet Union's support. The fruits of our two peoples' friendship and cooperation can be seen in many things. Over 70 percent of the country's entire industrial output is produced at DRA state enterprises created with the Soviet Union's participation. Our country is helping Afghanistan to develop the decisive sectors of its national economy -- power industry, light and food industry and transport -- and to build irrigation systems. About 70,000 skilled workers have been trained at Afghan-Soviet cooperation projects, and thousands of Afghan specialists have graduated from VUZes in our country.

Kabul's inhabitants recently received further evidence of the Soviet people's friendly fraternal relations toward the Afghan people. Dar ol-Aman, one of the capital's busiest thoroughfares, a Soviet cultural and science center has been opened, where friendship evenings, Soviet film festivals, concerts and exhibitions will be held.

"I am confident that this magnificent palace will be an important center of our city's spiritual life," the well-known Afghan singer and composer Jamal Mashkur, secretary of the DRA Union of Workers in the Arts, noted in conversation with me. "The palace will help us to familiarize ourselves in greater depth with Soviet culture, will help the drawing together of our peoples and the consolidation of their friendship, on which the Afghan revolution's success greatly depends."

November in Kabul.... Every newcomer here can clearly sense the pulse of the April Revolution. Present-day Kabul is also an active participant in international life. An international conference devoted to a problem of importance to young independent countries -- "Socioeconomic Development and the Threat of War" -- recently finished its work here. Representatives of 50 countries and international peace organizations took part in that work. Present-day Afghanistan is an equal and acknowledged member of the international community.

While moving toward its new life, Kabul still reveres national traditions. Its bazaars are still bright and noisy. The capital's craftsmen are still busily hammering, sawing, cutting, beating metal and sewing. Each morning the muezzins in the mosques wake the capital's inhabitans with calls to morning prayer.

With the onset of night the city streets fall quiet. Only the footsteps of on-duty Afghan soldiers or the rumble of armored cars on patrol can be heard now and again -- there is a curfew in force. A justified and necessary measure against the basmaks' terrorist raids.

The Afghan capital, looking into the future and standing at a historic turning point in its destiny, is now living the confident, dynamic working life of a big city.

USSR ECONOMIC DELEGATION CONCLUDES HANOI TALKS

PM091659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission's Session"]

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Dec -- The eighth session of the intergovernmental Vietnamese-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Hanoi from 30 November through 6 December. The Vietnamese delegation was headed by Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and the Soviet delegation by V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The sides examined a wide range of questions connected with the expansion and intensification of Vietnamese-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation and noted its successful development in the period since the commission's seventh session.

The commission examined progress in the construction of very large fuel and energy, transport and other establishments in Vietnam which are being installed with the USSR's technical assistance and elaborated measures to ensure their timely completion and normal operation. The session discussed questions of further increasing efficiency in the use of production capacities created within the framework of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation, bearing in mind the Vietnamese national economy's urgent needs.

A protocol was signed on the results of the session, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

During its stay in Vietnam the Soviet delegation was received by Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, and Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA INTERVIEWS SRV VICE MINISTER OF LABOR

PM100931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[Interview with Nguyen Van Diep, SRV vice minister of labor, by PRAVDA correspondent B. Barakhta, under the rubric "Topical Interview": "A Friend's Assistance" -- date and place of interview not specified; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The multifaceted, mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SRV embraces the most diverse spheres of life. One is the training of qualified cadres for the Vietnamese national economy.

A delegation from the SRV Ministry of Labor headed by Vice Minister Nguyen Van Diep recently visited our country. PRAVDA correspondent B. Barakhta met with him and asked him to talk about the development of cooperation between the fraternal states in training qualified workers:

Our delegation visited the Soviet Union on the eve of a noteworthy date for all progressive mankind -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, Comrade Nguyen Van Diep began the conversation. The Vietnamese people are preparing to greet that event with new labor successes. And I would like to convey to all the Soviet people sincere, warm congratulations on the approaching jubilee and to wish them new achievements in building communism for the sake of peace throughout the world and mankind's progress.

The successes achieved by the Vietnamese people in building socialism are inseparable from the fraternal international assistance we are given by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The USSR and the SRV are expanding and strengthening their close ties on the basis of complete equality, fraternal mutual assistance and mutual advantage.

At present, the vice minister went on, the Soviet Union is giving the SRV assistance in building a number of major industrial projects which are of great significance for our economy's further development. Among these projects I would like to mention the hydroelectric power station on the Da River with a capacity of some 2 million kilowatts, the Bein Son cement plant with a capacity of 1.2 million tons of output per year, the (Khetam) coal mine with a capacity of 2.4 million tons of coal per year, the (Fafalay) thermal power station, the Lao Cai mine for the production of some 1.5 million tons of apatite concentrate per year, a diesel engine plant, nitrogenous fertilizer and superphosphate plants and the port of Haiphong.

Vietnam's economy is developing confidently. The Fifth Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Congress set substantial tasks for the current 5-year plan whose resolution is aimed at creating a firm base for socialism. In order to successfully fulfill the party's plans, we need a huge detachment of scientific and technical cadres andqualified workers. Here we are receiving fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states. I will cite just a few figures which most vividly characterize our cooperation in this sphere.

At present 4,600 Vietnamese students are receiving education at 150 Vuzes in 33 cities in the Soviet Union. In all over the last 30 years more than 19,000 scientific and technical workers from Vietnam have been trained in the USSR. Today Vietnamese and Soviet specialists work shoulder to shoulder at dozens of important construction projects being erected in our republic with the assistance of the land of the Soviets.

But life does not stand still. The scale of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation increases every year. The strengthening and growth of the economic potential of the SRV dictate the need to train not only engineering and technical cadres, but a considerable contingent of qualified workers. Here too the land of the Soviets gives us fraternal assistance.

We arrived in the Soviet Union at a time when, under the intergovernmental agreement between our countries signed on 2 April 1981, more than 11,000 young Vietnamese men and women are working and acquiring professions in the USSR, at enterprises in light industry, the power industry, the coal and chemical industry and other sectors of the economy.

They are undergoing vocational training and working in 20 regions of the Soviet Union. The Soviet side, displaying concern for Vietnamese youth, has designated for its envoys areas which are closest to what they are used to in terms of natural and climatic conditions. These include Krasnodar, Astrakhan, Ashkhabad, Donets, Volgograd.... The working class and the Soviet people have received the Vietnamese citizens very warmly, like members of their own family, like brothers. They have been granted well-appointed hostels and provided with good cultural and domestic conditions.

The vocational training of young Vietnamese, Comrade Nguyen Van Diep went on, is well organized both in vocational and technical schools and at major plants and factories in the USSR. Thanks to the talent of Soviet mentors, advanced teaching methods, the technical schools and the use of the enterprise base, and thanks to the young Vietnamese's eagerness to learn, our young men and women are rapdily mastering the necessary professions.

Vietnamese workers enjoy all the rights laid down by the Soviet Union's laws. Working conditions and labor protection, the length of the working day, wages -- these and many other questions are resolved in accordance with the USSR labor legislation.

The Soviet Union's free assistance in training a large detachment of qualified workers from fraternal Vietnam and the granting to these workers of equal rights with their Soviet friends constitute a manifestation of proletarian internationalism in action.

During our visit to the USSR, the SRV vice minister of labor went on, we visited the Krasnodar and Astrakhan knitwear combines and other enterprises where young Vietnamese workers are working. We talked with them and familiarized ourselves with our compatriots' working and living conditions.

I will say frankly that much of what I saw roused me to sheer admiration. The spacious, light rooms in the Druzhba hostels, club concerts and leisure evenings, modern equipment and experienced mentors in the shops where our young men and women master the vocational skills -- in a word, all the conditions have been created for normal labor and leisure. But of course, the most important thing is the atmosphere of friendship and cordiality with which Soviet people surrounded the young Vietnamese.

All the Vietnamese workers we met spoke with great gratitude of their mentors and expressed sincere thanks to the Soviet people, the CPSU and the USSR Government for giving them the opportunity to undergo vocational training at major enterprises in the Soviet Union. These warm words of gratitude come straight from the heart.

On the boards of honor we saw portraits of Vietnamese workers alongside Soviet ones. In the hostels we were shown photographs of friendly meetings and soirees involving young workers from both countries. We repeatedly heard our young men and women calling their workers mentors -- team leaders, foremen, specialists -- by the tender term "parents."

The things we saw and the real manifestation of fraternal friendship between our countries' peoples utterly demolish the fabrications which all kinds of ill-wishers are trying to disseminate about the strengthening, developing Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. For instance, what about the falsehood which has been disseminated in the West about the alleged "inhuman" working conditions for Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union, about the "special concentration camps" for them! This vile lie will not mislead the real friends of the socialist community, and those who spread these falsehoods have once again become disarrayed, as has already happened repeatedly.

Life convincingly confirms the effectiveness of cooperation between our states, Comrade Nguyen Van Diep said in conclusion. As was noted in the report by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, at the Fifth VCP Congress, "cooperation with the Soviet Union is extended and strengthened every day and its assistance to our country in the cultural, scientific and technical spheres and in training cadres and qualified workers is growing." Collaboration in the sphere of training labor reserves is a new form and step forward in the cause of expanding and strengthening Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation.

BAYBAKOV VISITS POLAND; ECONOMIC TIES DISCUSSED

PM140951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Strengthening Soviet-Polish Cooperation"]

[Text] Warsaw December 11 -- A Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, paid a visit to Poland from December 6 to 11. The purpose of the visit was discussion of possibilities for strengthening Soviet-Polish economic cooperation and examination of problems of coordination of the Soviet and Polish economic development plans for 1983, for 1984-85, and also for the period of up to 1990. The Polish side at the talks was led by Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

During the visit Nikolay Baybakov was received by General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland. During their conversation, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged opinions on the key socioeconomic problems of the two fraternal countries. Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the assistance rendered by the Soviet Union, its understanding of the Polish needs and its readiness to meet them were important for overcoming Poland's economic difficulties and its emergence onto the road of successful development. The further extension of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the policy of reorienting Polish economic relations to socialist countries, particularly important in the light of "sanctions" against Poland announced by the U.S. Administration, will further promote this cooperation. With this aim in view the Polish side has begun to draw up a comprehensive program of extending economic relations with the USSR, including targets of a structural character. This should ensure the growth of mutual trade.

Nikolay Baybakov informed Wojciech Jaruzelski of the Soviet Union's intentions as regards further assistance to Poland. J. Obodowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and B.I. Aristov, USSR ambassador to the Polish Peoples Republic, took part in the talks.

During its stay in Poland, the Soviet delegation went to Krakow, Katowice, Poznan and Lodz where it visited enterprises of the metallurgical, machine building and light industries. The aim of the visits was to become directly familiarized with the possibilities of expanding the mutually advantageous economic cooperation, furthering production specialization and cooperation, and interacting in implementing joint activities in the sphere of investments.

During the visit the Soviet delegation also showed interest in questions pertaining to the improvement of work toward introducing the achievements of scientific and technological progress in industry. The Soviet Union is intensifying cooperation with Poland in the area of science and technology. This will be served by the creation of direct contacts between Soviet and Polish enterprises.

The Polish People's Republic State Council awarded N.K. Baybakov with the Polish People's Republic Order of Merit Knight-Commander cross with a star.

PONOMAREV, CPSU DELEGATION ATTEND KKE CONGRESS

Leaves For Athens 11 Dec

LD111730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] A CPSU delegation left Moscow today to attend the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece [KKE]. The delegation consists of Boris Ponomarev (the leader of the delegation), alternate member of the CPSU Politboro, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Yuriy Zhurkin, first secretary of the Novorossiysk City Committee of the CPSU.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the Central Committee International Department; and other responsible members of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus.

Arrival in Greece

LD132044 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Athens December 13 TASS -- A delegation of the CPSU consisting of alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee B. Ponomarev (head of delegation), member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee V. Zagladin and First Secretary of the Novorossiysk City CPSU Committee Y. Zhurkin arrived here today to participate in the work of the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece [CPG].

At the airport, the Soviet delegation was welcomed by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPG H. Florakis, Members of the Political Bureau of the CPG Central Committee A. Ambatielos, G. Farakos and other leaders of the party of Greek Communists.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS GREETINGS TO KKE

LD132242 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- "Soviet Communists highly value the big contribution by the Communist Party of Greece [KKE] to the struggle by the Greek people for peace and relaxation of international tension, for creating an atmosphere of friendship and goodneighbourhood in the Balkans, for turning the Mediterranean Sea into a sea of stable peace and cooperation, for all-round development and strengthening of friendly relations between our countries." This is stressed in a message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece.

The CPSU Central Committee mentions in the message the outstanding importance of the victory of democratic forces in the parliamentary and municipal elections in Greece as a result of which, the party's influence increased considerably and real possibilities opened up for the country's development along the road of truly democratic changes, for increasing its contribution to the cause of peace and the security of peoples.

"The big role played by the Communist Party of Greece in preparing and achieving this victory is well known in the Soviet Union," the message says.

"Proceeding from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism the CPSU, just as the Communist Party of Greece, invariably comes out for the cohesion of the international communist movement," it is stressed further.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union wished the fraternal Communist Party of Greece "further organisational and ideological strengthening of its ranks, consolidation of ties with the masses of working people, greater interaction of all left-wing forces of the country and new successes in the struggle for peace,democracy and socialism."

TEREBILOV-LED DELEGATION CONCLUDES GREEK VISIT

Minister Comments on Visit

LD100024 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Athens dispatch by Yuriy Fokin]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Justice Minister Vladimir Terebilov, who are in Greece at the invitation of Pasok [Panhellenic Socialist Movement],yesterday met with the party's leader Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. In statement for Soviet and foreign journalists, Papandreou said the meeting with the high-ranking Soviet delegation gave him great joy. He said: We had an opportunity for an all-round examination of the international situation, including the prospects for preserving and consolidating peace and detente. We examined issues connected with the dangerous plans for stepping up the arms race and deploying the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. We had a chance to exchange thought, on our bilateral relations which both countries seek to expand all-round and to consolidate.

The head of the CPSU Central Committee delegation, USSR Justice Minister Vladimir Terebilov said, in an interview with our correspondent, that he is satisfied with the results of the visit. We were accorded a happy welcome, he said. We had interesting and fruitful discussions at the PASOK Central Committee and also at the regional and grass-root organizations of the party. We familiarized ourselves with the life of the working people of Greece. We consider the meeting with PASOK Leader and Greek Prime Minister Papandreou to have been a very important event, as a result of which we acquired better understanding of the policy of the ruling party and Government of Greece. We learned with satisfaction that on many serious international problems our views either coincide or are very close.

Departure 10 Dec

NC101955 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] The visiting CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Soviet Minister of Justice and Central Committee member Terebilov departed Athens today.

During its stay, the Soviet delegation conferred with PASOK Chairman and Prime Minister Papandreou, met with the movement's executive office and international relations committee and discussed a broad spectrum of subjects of mutual interest.

Both sides stressed during their talks the need for guaranteeing peace in the Mediterranean and the independence of its peoples. Also stressed was the need for an immediate solution of the Cyprus issue within the framework of the UN resolutions. The tensions which threaten detente and peace in the eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean were underscored, because they are a danger to the sovereign rights of the peoples of the area and more generally a threat to world peace.

The two delegations declared their support of the further development of relations between PASOK and the CPSU, a fact which will also contribute toward promotion of friendship between the two peoples.

Before departing this morning, Terebilov visited President of the Chamber of Deputies Ioannis Alevras and invited him to visit Moscow officially at the head of an inter-party parliamentary delegation. Alevras accepted and the time of the visit will be scheduled later.

PRAVDA ASSESSES GREEK SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT

PM101625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 82 Second Edition p 6

[Correspondent N. Miroshnik report: "Following a Difficult Route"]

[Text] Athens, December -- More than a year has passed since the voters, deeply disappointed with the policy of Greece's rightwing conservative leadership, deprived the new democracy party of its seemingly unshakable monopoly of power and gave the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) victory in the parliamentary elections for the first time. Of course, the time which has elapsed is not enough to draw final conclusions about the present government's policy. Prime Minister A. Papandreou, addressing PASOK leadership cadres, noted that it will take at least 8 years to implement the transformations planned by his party in the political, economic and social spheres. At the same time it can already be seen today from the government's concrete steps what PASOK means by "changes," which is such a popular word in the country.

In the domestic policy sphere the most hated institutions, which are hardly compatible with ideas of bourgeois democracy, have been eliminated. For instance, the committees to check citizens' "trustworthiness" on accepting them for work have been abolished. Moreover the voting age has been lowered to 18. Civil marriage has at last been introduced alongside church marriage.

Some of the working people's gains have been confirmed. A special law extends their rights and strengthens measures of protection against arbitariness by businessmen. The law on official recognition for the national resistance movement during World War II has also received support from democratic forces -- this law puts an end to many years of injustice for tens of thousands of patriots.

Matters are more complex as regards the reorganization of the national economy. A number of socioeconomic measures which had been planned before the elections have been postponed. The government is chiefly engaged in seeking means of somehow reviving the economy and alleviating the gravest crisis phenomena. Seeking to attract new private capital to the production sphere, it has, for instance, more or less set aside plans for the nationalization of leading sectors of industry.

True, the PASOK government has adopted certain measures to alleviate the severe living conditions of population strata with inadequate means.

However, alongside certain positive measures, the 1982 budget provided for a considerable increase in indirect taxation, which primarily affects the living standard of the poorest section of the population. Although it proved possible to slow down the rise in prices to some extent, inflation will still exceed 20 percent this year. In general, the Greek premier noted in a recent NEW YORK TIMES interview that the government has not resolved the economic tasks it had set, unemployment has doubled compared with last year, reaching the 8 percent level, and there has been a slump in industrial production....

A new wave of layoffs has recently begun in the country. The working people's real wages are far behind price increases. Naturally, all this is causing tension in class relations and the activation of the strike struggle.

After the elections PASOK formed a one-party government, intending to carry out the planned transformations by itself. But experience shows how difficult it is to overcome the resistance of internal and foreign reaction and consistently implement a policy of changes. In the opinion of Greek Communists this needs the participation of all democratic forces. Real changes in the country, K. Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party [KKE] Central Committee, stated, can only be implemented by a government based on the support of all political forces and prepared to pursue a concrete program directed toward such changes.

As for international affairs, as A. Papandreou noted, the paramount factor in determining foreign policy "is Greece's national interests, not unconditional pledges to preserve solidarity within the community (NATO and the EEC -- N.M.). We will not follow the example of the past, when for the sake of such solidarity positions detrimental to the country's interests were approved."

The interests of Greece, as of any other state, demand above all the preservation of peace on the planet. That is why the country's progressive public notes with satisfaction that despite all the efforts of U.S. and NATO imperialist circles to impose on Western Europe the course of reviving the "cold war," the Greek state leadership supports detente and peaceful coexistence and constructive practical initiatives aimed at strengthening international security. Thus, for instance, it assessed as a "very positive step" the Soviet Union's decision to stop deploying medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR and even to reduce their numbers. The PASOK government supported the idea of making the Balkans a nuclear-free zone and declared its plans to rid Greek territory of nuclear weapons. Greece came out against the first use of such weapons by any state and against any increase in the number of nuclear warheads in Europe.

Other foreign policy steps also indicate Athens' desire to pursue an independent foreign policy conforming to the country's interests and the cause of strengthening world peace. One of the first of these steps was the granting of diplomatic status to the PLO mission in the Greek capital. The Greek Government, supporting the Arab peoples' just cause, protested against the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and put forward an initiative on condemning this intervention in the EEC.

Road democratic circles in the country supported the Greek leadership's refusal to join the anti-Soviet and anti-Polish campaign unleashed by Washington with the support of some of the West European allies. Addressing a PASOK Central Committee plenum, the party's leader noted that this campaign mainly serves NATO "as justification for the vast arms program, primarily for nuclear arms."

Athens' independent course is meeting with opposition from U.S. and NATO imperialist circles. They use the economic and military-political levers at their disposal to make Greece stay in the general Atlanticist formation. Washington is at the same time seeking the preservation of its military bases on Greek soil.

But the Greek head of government stated in connection with talks with the United States that the main questions at these talks must be the elaboration of a schedule for the gradual withdrawal of American troops and the establishment of Greek control over the bases in the interim period.

In its election program, PASOK promised to put the question of the country's membership of the EEC to a national referendum. But on coming to power and meeting with resistance from local and foreign big capital, the government confined itself to setting a more modest task -- seeking a change in the status of the country's membership of the West Europe Economic Community in favor of creating more favorable conditions for national economic development.

Greek Communists, while adopting a constructive stance with regard to the present government, criticizing the cabinet's concessions to big capital and inconsistency in fulfilling its promises to the voters. The KKE notes that after declaring, before the elections, its intention of immediately embarking on removing nuclear weapons from the country, the government has in essence taken no substantial steps in this direction as yet. After proclaiming the ultimate goal of taking the country out of the North Atlantic bloc, it is continuing to agree to participate in NATO military maneuvers, allocate budget resources for the bloc's needs and so forth. At the same time the Communist Party willingly supports any positive initiatives by the country's leadership which meet the interests of Greece and its people.

Elections to local organs of power were held in Greece in October. The results confirmed the trend toward a fall in the prestige of the rightwing conservative New Democracy Party and the strengthening of the influence of leftwing forces.

The increase in the Greek Communists' prestige is particularly significant. The average number of votes for KKE candidates increased by nearly 50 percent compared with last year's parliamentary elections. Communist candidates were victorious and became mayors in 45 cities in the country. Today broad masses of the people, K. Florakis stated, are aware that the destiny of the changes in the country depends on really strengthening the KKE.

Although there is nearly always a cloudless blue sky above Homer's motherland, many conflicting trends can be encountered in Greece's political atmosphere in the eighties. The cold stormclouds of North Atlantic "cyclones" often hang over the difficult route of the country's progress toward the planned changes. Greece's tomorrow is coming to birth in the people's difficult struggle for social progress, democracy and peace.

DENMARK FREEZES PAYMENTS TO NATO MISSILE FUND

LD072224 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Copenhagen December 7 TASS -- The Danish parliament today voted in favour of freezing Denmark's future payments to the NATO fund providing the financial back-up to the program of deploying new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the territory of Western Europe. Denmark is the first of the NATO countries to adopt such decision.

U.S. Officials React

LD091744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 9 Dec 82

[From the "International Diary" program with Anatoliy Doronin and Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] Annoyance in Washington. Thunder and lightning in Washington. Those in Washington are trying to rein in Copenhagen for its unfortunate and ill-considered decision, as Larry Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, has stated. What then has happened? The fact of the matter is that the Danish legislators have voted for a freeze on funds for deployment of a planned 572 Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe. The parliament of this admittedly small state, an ally of the United States, has adopted a very important decision. And now there is a rude response from over the ocean. Speaking in a television interview, Caspar Weinberger, head of the Pentagon, has sharply condemned the step, seeing in it almost an attempt on NATO's solidarity [monolitnost]. In one word, Uncle Sam, not wishing to reckon with reality, is as before resorting to a policy of diktat and overt arm-twisting regarding his refractory partners in the North Atlantic bloc.

DANISH PRIME MINISTER IN WASHINGTON FOR TALKS

LD131956 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov writes: Talks have begun in the White House today between the President of the United States Ronald Reagan and the Prime Minister of Denmark Poul Schulter, who is here on an official visit. The agenda includes a wide range of bilateral and international problems, including the situation in NATO, East-West relations and questions of economy and trade.

As it is reported in official U.S. circles, much attention at the talks will be given to the NATO plans of deploying new American nuclear missile weapons on the territory of a number of West European countries. As is known, last week, the Danish parliament voted for ending Denmark's financial participation in the fulfillment of these dangerous plans. This act reflected the growth of anti-war sentiments in Western Europe and caused Washington's ire.

The sides will discuss trade and economic relations between the United States and Western Europe which have deteriorated as a result of the economic crisis experienced by capitalist countries and the selfish policy of Washington which is trying to settle its own difficulties at the expense of partners.

More on Talks

LD140028 Moscow TASS in English 0003 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 14 TASS -- Talks were held in the White House between President Ronald Reagan and Denmark's Prime Minister Poul Schluter. The prime minister also met with U.S. Vice-President George Bush and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The talks have shown that the USA intends to continue to pressure its allies in order to achieve implementation of NATO's plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe.

A high-ranking spokesman for the U.S. Administration said that Washington is "concerned" over the decision of the Danish parliament which voted last week to discontinue Denmark's financial participation in preparing the implementation of these dangerous designs. The USA, he said, wishes to see all the bloc partners discharge their commitments vis-a-vis NATO.

FRG'S KOHL STARTS CONFIDENCE VOTE PROCEEDINGS

LD131554 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn December 13 TASS -- Helmut Kohl, chancellor of West Germany, has sent a message to the chairman of Bundestag today, in which he officially submitted for the consideration of the West German parliament the question of confidence in the government of the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union and the Free Democratic Party. The voting will take place on December 17, Friday.

In accordance with the agreements reached earlier, deputies to the Bundestag from the government coalition parties will abstain from voting, and deputies from the oppositional Social Democratic Party of Germany will vote against it. In case of this outcome of the voting, the present Bonn Cabinet will tend its resignation, and the president of West Germany, under the Constitution, will have to dissolve parliament and no later than in 21 days name the date of new parliamentary elections. It is expected here that the elections will be fixed for March 6 of the coming year.

COMPARISON OF SOVIET-FINNISH JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 December, Second Edition, publishes on page 4 an item with the heading "Soviet-Finnish Communique". Comparison with the Moscow TASS International Service Russian item published in the 13 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages G 5 to G 10, reveals the items to be identical except for the following variations:

Page G 9, paragraph 1, lines 2 and 3, the PRAVDA version reads:

...and on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms... (substituting "limitation and reduction" for "curbing")

Page G 9, paragraph 2, last 2 lines, PRAVDA reads:

The multiplying of efforts by states to eliminate the nuclear threat and ensure the safe development of the nuclear power industry would assist the widening of.... (supplying additional passage)

Page G 9, paragraph 5, line 6, PRAVDA reads:

...development of peaceful cooperation between all states and.... (substituting cooperation" and coexistence".)

COMPARISON OF TIKHONOV KOSTOMUKSHA SPEECH

Comparison of the Moscow Domestic Service Russian item published in the 9 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, and the TASS report on N.A. Tikhonov's 8 December Kostumuksha speech published on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 December, Second Edition, reveals the two items to be identical except for the following variation:

Last paragraph, last two lines of the PRAVDA version read:

Between our countries.

May the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Finland strengthen!

May Soviet-Finnish multifaceted cooperation be extended! (supplying additional passages)

SOVIET-FINNISH COMMISSION SIGNS TRADE PROTOCAL

LD131352 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Helsinki December 13 TASS -- The 26th Meeting of the Permanent Intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission on Economic Cooperation opened here today.

Under a long-term programme for the development of trade, economic, scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland in a period ending in 1995, the commission is to discuss at its meeting the state and prospects of two-way trade, cooperation in the construction of economic installations as well as in production cooperation and specialization.

In pursuance of the results of the just concluded official visit to Finland by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the commission will discuss ways of expanding and deepening cooperation in different branches of the economies of the two countries and in carrying out new joint projects.

A protocol on mutual goods deliveries between the Soviet Union and Finland for 1983 was signed today. It was signed for the Soviet Union by Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev and for Finland by Minister of Foreign Trade Esko Rekola.

A further considerable increase in Soviet deliveries of machinery and equipment to Finland and other goods is planned for 1983. In the course of many years the Soviet Union has been the biggest trading partner of Finland.

BRIEFS

SCIENCE PACT WITH GREECE -- Moscow December 10 TASS -- Scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Greece is a factor of growing friendship between the peoples of the two countries, Georgeos Lianis, minister of research and technology of Greece, has said here today at the ceremony of signing the programme of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Greece for 1983-84, at the end of the 3d Session of the Mixed Soviet-Greek Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation. For the Soviet side, the document was signed by Dzhermen Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology. The programme outlines areas of bilateral cooperation, including a number of new ones, such as power engineering, agriculture, construction and health care. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 10 Dec 82 LD]

ANDROPOV CABLES THANKS TO PRESIDENT MUBARAK

NC131539 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, 13 Dec (MENA) -- President Muahmmad Husni Mubarak has received a cable of thanks from CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov in reply to the cable of condolences which His Excellency sent on the death of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. The following is the text of Andropov's cable.

All of the Soviet leaders and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov convey to you their profound gratitude for your condolences on the death of Leonid Brezhnev.

TRIAL OF ISLAMIC COUP PLOTTERS OPENS IN CAIRO

PM101603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent V. Peresada: "Trial in Cairo"]

[Text] Cairo, 4 Dec -- The trial has opened here of 302 activists of the Al-Jihad religious and political organization which, according to the official story, planned to carry out a coup d'etat in Egypt last fall. The materials from the investigation carried out since then run to 18,000 pages. The press reports that it is clear from these materials that the accused were united in a plot to seize power and establish an "Islamic regime" in the country. The signal to act was to have been the assassination of President as-Sadat. The Prosecutor's Office has asked for the death penalty for 299 people.

RESULTS OF HABIB, DRAPER MIDDLE EAST VISIT

LD111030 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 Dec 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Zlatoronskiy]

[Text] Philip Habib, special representative of the U.S. President, and Morris Draper, deputy assistant secretary for Middle East affairs, have returned to Washington, and it was announced in the American capital that they were to submit a report on their fresh tour in the Middle East region.

There is no need to speculate on what the U.S. envoys will tell the President, but some results of their mission become clear enough in the following: As soon as Habib and Draper left the Middle East the Israeli hawks made a number of extremely explicit statements. A decision of the Begin government has been published, for instance -- and this has been corroborated by THE TIMES -- on starting a new program for the construction of 35 armed settlements on the occupied West Bank and the settlement of 70,000 more Jews there. The sum of 480 million pounds sterling was allocated for this program, which is in blatant contradiction with UN resolutions.

Clearly Tel Aviv would not have dared take this insolent step without Washington's approval. Moreover, Foreign Minister Shamir stated that Israel will not withdraw its forces from Lebanon until the latter accepts the Israeli conditions for peace: in other words, until its surrenders and signs a deal similar to that of Camp David. Clearly the Zionist foreign minister would not have dared make even this statement, which runs counter to the demands of the international community, without the knowledge of his protectors at the White House.

It is well known how Habib's visits to the Middle East used to end: Each time they used to result in an intensification of the aggressiveness of the Israeli Zionists who perceive Washington's absolute support for them. Let us recall that Habib's recent visit resulted in the Sabra and Shatila massacres. Events show that Habib and Draper's current visit has also been no exception to the rule.

U.S., USSR NEAR EAST SETTLEMENT PLANS VIEWED

PM091445 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Oleg Fomin "International Review": "Key to a Settlement"]

[Text] Israeli aggression against the Arab peoples is continuing in the Near East. The Zionist interventionists in Lebanon are continuing to persecute and kill Palestinian and Lebanese patriots and to provoke clashes with the Syrian forces of the inter-Arab contingent of forces for the maintenance of peace in that country. They are hoping to exploit the internecine war kindled by them between Lebanon's Christians and Muslims in order to impose shackling political and economic agreements on the Lebanese Government.

When unleashing aggression in Lebanon last summer, it was Israel's intention to physically annihilate the PLO, to rout the Palestinian resistance movement which it heads and which is in the forefront of the Arab national liberation struggle, and thereby to take a major step on the path of ensuring imperialist and Zionist supremacy in the Near East.

However, the aggressors encountered the courage and staunchness of Palestinians, Lebanese and Syrians fighting for a righteous cause. The much-vaunted Israeli military machine began to falter. Having stained themselves wtih blood and disgrace before the whole world, the occupiers proved powerless to break the Palestinian fighters' heroic resistance in West Beirut. Palestinians left the city from humanitarian considerations, with heads held high, banners unfurled and weapons in hand. The PLO retained its political and social organizations and armed forces. The Palestinian people's cohesion around it both in their occupied motherland and abroad has consolidated still more. The international prestige and authority of the PLO as the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate and sole representative have risen still higher. The UN adoption of a number of resolutions confirming the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and national independence and condemning the Israeli aggression are a great political victory for the PLO.

The United States has revealed itself to the whole world as the de facto accomplice of Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Washington exploited the Israeli incursion into Lebanon in order to send its own forces there.

The increasing aggressiveness of the Israeli Government, which is thirsting for new territorial captures, makes the task of a Near East settlement urgent. The immediate solution of the Palestinian question is made necessary by the policy of overt genocide against the Palestinian people and the "right" granted itself by Tel Aviv of armed invasion of any Arab country to persecute and destroy Palestinians who are there through Tel Aviv's fault. The Palestinian Arab people must realize their inalienable right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. Such is the opinion of the Arab and socialist countries and nonaligned states. This viewpoint is now shared by broad public circles in Western Europe and the United States.

A definite improvement with regard to the Palestinian problem has also been observed in the stance of a number of leaders of West European states. They have been openly stating that the attitude of their governments and of the White House to the Near East are "not identical." This is understandable.

For even if only by dint of its geographical position, Western Europe must be more interested than the United States in the development of economic and other cooperation with the Arab countries.

We now perceive the dependence of a Near East settlement on a just solution of the Palestinian problem as a political axiom. But by refusing to come to terms with that dependence, the U.S. Administration is throwing down the gauntlet to the majority in the United Nations. Evidence of this is provided by the so-called new U.S. initiative, widely publicized in the West, which was put forward by U.S. President R. Reagan on 1 September this year. This initiative is a direct continuation of the bankrupt Camp David policy. In a cruder form than the Camp David agreements, it denies the Palestinian people the right to create their own state and essentially rejects the possibility of restoring Arab sovereignty over east Jerusalem. The U.S. proposals are also corrupt because they again totally ignore the PLO's existence.

The "Reagan plan" for a Near East settlement was announced a few days before the convening of the 12th Arab summit conference in Fes. In putting forward its initiative the U.S. Administration intended to block the formulation of a pan-Arab position. However, the U.S. schemes fell through. The Arab leaders formulated a common platform for a Near East settlement whose main principles run counter to the Camp David agreements and the "Reagan plan" which stems from them.

Having swallowed the "Arab pill," the White House and the U.S. State Department focused their efforts on attempts to "narrow the gap" between the Fes peace plan and the "Reagan plan" by removing from the former such fundamental principles as Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the creation of an independent Palestinian state under PLO leadership with its capital in the Arab sector of Jerusalem. U.S. President R. Reagan and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz made intensive efforts to foist this line on the Arab "committee of seven" during a visit by its delegation to Washington. The "committee of seven" was formed in accordance with a decision of the Fes conference and consists of representatives of Morocco, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Algeria and the PLO. The Arab League instructed this committee to meet with the U.S. President to convey the pan-Arab Near East settlement plan to him and to obtain an explanation of the U.S. viewpoint. The Arab League delegation to Washington was headed by King Hassan II of Morocco.

On the eve of the delegation's visit, the U.S. Administration confirmed its obstructionist stance toward the PLO, stating that the PLO representative would not be received at the White House. During the meeting itself Reagan showed complete contempt for the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights. He again proposed resolving the Palestinian question on the basis of his notorious plan and insisted on so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians within the Kingdom of Jordan. The acceptance of this proposal by the Arabs would mean depriving the Palestinians of the right to their own independent state and Jordan's involvement in the Camp David process -- which is what Washington and Tel Aviv have been striving for from Amman, unsuccessfully, for 5 years now. In accordance with the "new" U.S. initiative, Palestinian "autonomy" on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip within the framework of association with Jordan is conditional on continued Israeli occupation of a part of these territories and the maintenance of over 100 Jewish paramilitary settlements on Palestinian soil.

During the meeting with the "committee of seven," the U.S. President resorted to overt blackmail and threatened the Arabs with the prospect of Israeli annexation of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip should they not accept the U.S. terms. According to Arab press reports, Reagan insisted on the paramountcy of the inclusion in the Camp David process of Jordan, which would also conduct talks with Israel on behalf of the 1.3 million Palestinians living on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

Presenting as an ultimatum the demand that the Arabs should transfer the PLO's legitimate rights to Jordan, Reagan is trying to resolve several other tasks in addition to removing from the agenda the question of the creation of a Palestinian state. Those tasks include splitting the PLO and removing it from the political arena, isolating Syria, involving Jordan and Lebanon and, subsequently, other Arab states in separate bilateral talks with Israel so they sign "peace" treaties of the Egypt-Israeli type with Tel Aviv, and the prevention of pan-Arab solidarity. The ultimate aim of the conditions being imposed on the Arabs is to ensure U.S. and Israeli military-political supremacy in the Near East and completely unrestricted exploitation by Washington and Tel Aviv of the Arab countries' natural and human resources.

The Soviet Union unfailingly advocates the independent development of the Asian and African peoples and noninterference in their affairs by imperialist and Zionist forces. This was stated with a full sense of responsibility at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum. Speaking there, Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that "solidarity with the states that have liberated themselves from colonial oppression and with the peoples who are defending their independence was and remains one of Soviet foreign policy's fundamental principles."

The Soviet Near East settlement plan, expounded on 16 September this year, represents in detailed form the USSR's firm and consistent course in Near East policy. Under the Soviet program it is an essential condition for the establishment of a lasting and just Near East peace to ensure in practice the Palestinian Arab people's right to the creation of their own independent state on Palestinian soil which must be freed of Israeli occupation, particularly the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. Unlike the "Reagan plan," the Soviet proposals envisage that east Jerusalem, occupied by Israel in 1967 and officially annexed in 1980, should be returned to the Arabs and should become an inalienable part of the Palestinian state. The Soviet Union proceeded and continues to proceed from the premise that the PLO must participate in all collective efforts aimed at reaching a just and lasting Near East peace.

The USSR's principled and consistent course in Near East affairs was reaffirmed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov during the talks held in Moscow in the past few days between Soviet leaders and an Arab delegation from the "committee of seven" headed by King Husayn of Jordan.

The Arab countries note with gratitude that the Soviet peace plan is in accord with the Palestinian people's national requirements and underpins the Near East settlement plan adopted at the 12th Arab summit conference in Fes. With all its persistence the USSR will continue the struggle for the Palestinian people's creation of their own state.

NAYIF HAWATIMAH HAILS USSR SUPPORT OF STRUGGLE

LD091942 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] San'a' December 9 TASS -- Extension of relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, a true friend of the Palestinians and the other Arabs, is a major condition of success in the continued struggle of the Palestinians for their legitimate rights, Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has stated at a press conference here.

The Soviet Union was the first state outside the Arab world to give support to the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and to render the Palestinians comprehensive assistance, he said. The front's secretary general spoke highly of the firm and principled stand of the Soviet Union on the Mideastern crisis.

He pointed out that the proposal on convening a representative international conference on the Middle East with the full-fledged participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation is paving the way to establishing a just and lasting peace in the region.

Nayif Hawatimah strongly denounced the so-called Reagan plan on the Middle East. This draft, he said, is absolutely unacceptable either to the Palestinians or to the other Arabs. Washington has set out to impose on the Arabs a capitulatory "settlement" according to American precepts and thus to complement the notorious Camp David deal, to subjugate the Arab world to U.S. dominance and to turn it into an oil appendage of the United States.

The front's secretary general characterised as a major task of the Palestinian resistance movement at the present stage the strengthening of its unity and the establishment of a pan-Arab front of struggle against the common enemies, U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

DEPUTY MINISTER RYZHOV ENDS VISIT TO RABAT

LD131602 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat December 13 TASS -- Deputy USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Nikita Ryzhov stayed in Morocco from 10-13 December. He held political consultations on topical international problems and the development of Soviet-Moroccan relations with Prime Minister Maati Bouabid and State Minister of Foreign Affairs M'Hamed Bougetta.

AZERBAIJAN EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES IN ALGIERS

LD091348 Algiers APS in English 1014 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Algiers, 9/12/82 (APS) -- Mrs Kafarova, minister of education from the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan arrived in Algiers for a several day official visit in Algeria at the invitation of Mr Mohahed Cherif Kharroubi, CC member, minister of education and fundamental teaching (MEEF).

During its stay in Algeria, the minister of education from the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan who is to visit different teaching establishments in the Wilayate (prefecture) of Algiers and [word indistinct] (west of Algiers) will be audienced today at MEEF seat for a work session.

In a declaration to the press, Mrs Kafarova -- after having recalled links which exist between the two ministerial departments in the field of education and teaching -- pointed out "our visit will enable us to enquire into the Algerian experience" and expressed the wish to see relations between the two ministries. [sentence as received]

TASS REPORTS YAR EARTHQUAKE 13 DECEMBER

LD132152 Moscow TASS in English 2146 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] San'a' December 13 TASS -- A strong earthquake occurred at noon today in the Yemen Arab Republic. Radio San'a' reports that underground tremors lasting for about 40 seconds caused loss of life and damage. The greatest damage was caused to populated localities in the area of the epicentre of the earthquake near the town of Dhamar, a hundred kilometres to the south of the capital.

Urgent assistance is being given to the quake victims.

SOVIET WARSHIPS VISIT HAVANA FOR CELEBRATION

Arrival Report

PM131745 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report by A. Antonov and G. Petrov: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Havana 3 Dec -- Hundreds of inhabitants of the Cuban capital and Revolutionary Armed Forces servicemen greeted a detachment of Soviet warships under the command of Vice Adm V.S. Kruglyakov, first deputy commander of the Red Banner Northern Fleet, which has arrived in Havana on an official friendly visited. The detachment consists of the large antisubmarine ship Admiral Isakov, the patrol vessel Rezvyy, a submarine and the tanker Genrikh Gasonov.

To the sound of an artillery salute and music played by a military band the Soviet ships entered Havana Bay, where the quayside was decked with state flags of Cuba and the Soviet Union. A Cuban-Soviet friendship meeting was held on the quay at which Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, commander of the Revolutionary Navy and Cuban vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and Vice Adm V.S. Kruglyakov spoke. They stressed the importance of the official friendly visit, which coincided with Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces Day -- the 26th anniversary of the historic landing from the yacht Granma -- for the further consolidation of unbreakable Cuban-Soviet friendship and combat cooperation between the two countries' armies and navies.

A press conference was held abroad the flagship Admiral Isakov at which the detachment commander described the Northern Fleet seamen's preparations to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Noting the complexity of the international situation caused by imperialism's growing aggressiveness, he stressed that the Soviet Union is doing everything to safeguard peace and security on the planet.

A reception was held to mark the 26th anniversary of the landing from the Granma of a group of young Cuban revolutionaries headed by F. Castro and Revolutionary Armed Forces Day. It was attended by Army General R. Castro, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; Division General S. Casas Regueiro, first vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; Division General U. Rosales del Toro, chief of General Staff and vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; Division General S. Batista Santana, chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Central Political Directorate: Revolutionary Armed Forces generals and officers; the command of the detachment of Soviet warships and representatives of the public.

Havana has given the friends a hospitable welcome. The seamen have been the guests of working people at one of the capital's tobacco factories and have been on trips around the city and its environs. They will remember for a long time their meeting at the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association.

Visits Ends

LD132052 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Havana December 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Antonov reports:

The official friendly visit to Cuba by the Soviet naval squadron, consisting of the large anti-submarine ship Admiral Isakov, the escort ship Rezviyy, a submarine, and the tanker Genrikh Gasanov, under the command of vice-admiral V.S. Kruglyakov, first deputy commander of the Northern Fleet, is over.

During the visit the command of the squadron were received by General of the Army Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. Meetings were held with Vice-Admiral A. Santamaria Cuadrado, commander of the Revolutionary Navy -- deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and with other Cuban military leaders.

Cuba gave a warm welcome to the Soviet Navy men. "Residents of Havana and Cienfuegos visited the ships and acquainted themselves with the progress of preparation of the Northern Fleet Navy men for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The Soviet Navy men toured places associated with the historical and revolutionary glory of the Cuban people, laid a wreath at the monument to national hero of Cuba Jose Marti, visited the Granma memorial and the Playa Giron, and attended the mass meeting on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the landing of the daring Cuban patriots headed by Fidel Castro from the yacht Granma and the day of Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The Soviet naval ships' visit to Cuba, the local press points out, will promote further strengthening of fraternal ties between the two countries and the unbreakable friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Cuba.

RPP BLAMES SURINAME COUP ON U.S., NETHERLANDS

PY140153 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Suriname's Armed Forces Commander Colonel Bouterse has explained that the state of siege has been declared in his country in order to prevent bloodshed. The National Military Council, he noted, decided to take this step in view of the heated internal political situation.

Reactionaries are trying to thwart the transformation process, which favors vast sectors of the population. It is clear that it is not merely an internal conflict between two political forces.

Suriname's Interior Minister Harvey Naarendorp [as heard] has said that the conflict has been fomented by the U.S. and Dutch Embassies, which have been requested to halt their meddling in Suriname's internal affairs.

International imperialism, through its intelligence services and with the support from local reactionaries, has sought to overthrow the progressive Suriname military government.

A coup attempt, headed by a Sergeant Hawker, was staged in March 1982. The coup plotters claimed they wanted to save the country from communism, the old and trite pretext of all ultrareactionaries.

Curiously enough, the United States assigned more personnel to and strengthened its embassy in Suriname on the eve of the insurgency.

In early October, Suriname security services discovered another antigovernment conspiracy, whose leaders planned the assassination of government leaders and the restoration of the previous order. For this purpose, the counterrevolutionaries, stationed in the Netherlands, created a special fund for recruiting mercenaries from European terrorist organizations.

Why does international imperialism worry so much about the Government of Suriname? Imperialists' irritation has been aroused mainly by the fact that Suriname's patriotic forces have strengthened their positions: Leftist parties, unions, youth groups and social organizations in general, as well as the patriotic military, have united behind a single revolutionary front.

The front has sponsored a program of progressive socioeconomic reform which involves an anti-imperialist foreign policy, support for the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the strict control of natural resources.

Local reactionaries, with the help of Western intelligence services, have made desparate efforts to force Suriname back into neocolonialism.

The people of Suriname are waging a difficult struggle for the strengthening of their independence.

HONDURAN GENERAL'S COMMENTS ON U.S. AID SCORED

PM101207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from A. Cherepanov "World Today" feature: "Prompters From Washington"]

[Text] Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, does not rule out the possibility of a U.S.-sponsored alliance between the armes of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala "to combat subversive activity." In an interview published the other day in the Honduran paper TIEMPO he declared: "We are already launching coordinated operations.... Our armies exchange intelligence information and we support one another in mounting certain operations."

What kind of "subversive activity" is this reactionary triple alliance directed against? The following kind: In El Salvador and Guatemala the people's anger over the bloody regimes ruling there has reached an unprecedented pitch. These countries' patriots are striking appreciable blows against the juntas' forces. In Honduras itself discontent is brewing with the antipeople policy of the current "civilian" regime. All this is taking place against the background of the progressive transformations for the good of the people in Nicaragua, which, from the viewpoint of the U.S. puppets in the region, is also an element in "subversive activity."

In his interview General Martinez sang the old song of so-called "subversive activity" and the "Red threat" in order to justify military cooperation between the Honduran, Salvadoran and Guatemalan regimes. The song is zealously sustained by figures in the present Washington administration, who are pushing the military in these countries into a struggle against the national liberation movement.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO COSTA RICA APPOINTED

PM101619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 82 Second Edition p 6

[Unattributed "announcement"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Pavlov as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Costa Rica.

FURTHER SPEECHES AT SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Health Minister

PM091427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

["Abbreviated account of speech delivered at the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet 24 November morning session by Deputy S.P. Burenkov (Aginskiy Buryatskiy Electoral Okrug, Aga Buryat Autonomous Okrug), USSR minister of health]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! Medical workers, like the entire Soviet people, warmly approve the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the unanimous election of eminent party and state figure Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The drafts of the state plan for the country's economic and social development and of the budget for 1983 ensure further progress in health care and medical science. In 1983 hospital wards with 52,000 beds and health centers for 113,000 visits per shift will be built, while educational establishments will train over 55,000 doctors and pharmacists and 158,000 specialists with secondary medical education.

The party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Improve the Protection of the Population's Health" which defined the main directdon in stepping up preventive work by the primary component of the health care system and developing scientific research in this sphere was a graphic new manifestation of the constant concern of the party and government for the people's health.

The implementation of the comprehensive program to prevent diseases and to strengthen the population's health is a firm foundation for resolving the diverse problems of health care in the period through 1990. The successful implementation of the tasks facing us is undoubtedly linked very closely with the participation of many ministries and departments and the population itself in this work. Steps are now being taken to improve specialized clinical treatment and the screening of the population, and preventive treatment departments are being organized at health centers.

A very important task is the strengthening of the health of mothers and children. To this end medical pediatric secotors are being enlarged. In the health centers there is now an average of 1 pediatrician for every 800 children.

The organization of consultative and diagnostic health centers attached to VUZes and scientific research institutions and the enlistment of specialists with the highest qualifications for consultative and treatment work in territorial health centers will undoubtedly help to improve the quality of medical aid. To this end local [distantsionny] centers for diagnosing cardiovascular diseases are being created in oblast centers and large cities, and specialized aid for the population is being developed.

The implementation in the 11th 5-Year Plan of state scientific programs in the field of treatment of cardiovascular disease, oncology, pulmonary diseases, mother and child health care and other avenues will help to strengthen Soviet people's health. However, it must be said that there are still shortcomings in medical aid in our country.

The USSR Ministry of Health is taking steps to improve the selection of leading cadres, the practical training of future specialists and the stepping up of educational work in educational establishments and the collectives of treatment and prevention institutions.

Medical workers' responsibility for their fulfillment of their professional and official duty is being enhanced.

Increasingly important significance is attached to publicity in the activity of treatment and preventive institutions and publicizing leaders' reports to the population. Experience shows that this practice helps to eliminate many shortcomings giving rise to letters and complaints from the working people.

Comrade Deputies! Allow me to assure our party's Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government that doctors, scientists and all health workers will honorably fulfill their duty to the party and people and insure a further improvement in medical and medical aid to the population. (applause)

Minister of Maritime Fleet

PM091257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 6

["Abridged account" of speech delivered by T.B. Guzhenko, USSR minister of the maritime fleet and member of the CPSU Central Committee, at 23 November evening session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The year 1982 will go down in history as an important stage in the implementation of plans for our motherland's economic and social development and the triumph of the Soviet state's domestic and foreign policy elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke convincingly of this, giving a profound Marxist-Leninist scientific analysis, in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum held on the eve of the present session.

Maritime fleet workers are purposefully focusing their efforts on resolving the main task set for transport workers by the 26th CPSU Congress -- meeting the national economy's requirements for shipments in the fullest, promptest and best quality way. Having launched a socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, many ships' crew and collectives of maritime transport enterprises, using leading methods of labor and management, have already coped with plans for this year and for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan.

The most important party and government targets for shipments of freight and passengers on coastal and foreign voyages have been fulfilled, and this includes an increased volume of consumer goods and a number of unique shipments of heavy, large-size equipment for construction projects in the Far East and the far north and large-diameter pipes and equipment for the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline; the technical standard of fixed capital and the level of mechanization of the labor of seamen, dockers and ship repair workers have been improved, as has the organization of labor and management.

Comrade Deputies! On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the land of the soviets, on 17 December we will be marking the 50th anniversary of the beginning of the planned transformation of the northern sea route into a national transport route operating normally.

The volume of shipments in jubilee year has been dozens of times greater than the volume in the first year of the northern sea route's operation. The material and technical base created over the last 15-20 years for carrying out Arctic shipments and above all the icebreaker transport fleet have made it possible for a number of years now virtually to ensure year-round navigation to the port of Dudinka for the Norilsk mining and metallurgical combine and to considerably extend the navigation season to all points gravitating toward the northern sea route.

The arrival in maritime transport of the peaceful atom -- the nuclear icebreakers Lenin, Arktika and Sibir -- was a historic milestone and a unique leap forward in scientific, technical and production terms in the development of Arctic navigation.

From next year, 1983, a new generation of icebreaking transport ships will come to the northern sea route -- the pioneer, the diesel ship Norilsk, is joining the Murmansk shipping line during the days of our session's work. Such ships, with a cargo of some 20,000 tons, can pass through ice 1 meter thick independently, without icebreakers, and can work reliably in temperatures of -50 degrees.

Comrade Deputies! Targets for seamen for the third year of the 5-year plan are more intensive and complex both in technical terms -- particularly because of the shortage of throughput capacities at sea ports and the shortage of maritime vessels of certain types of tonnages for the fulfillment of the target volumes of shipments -- and in terms of the economic and political conditions of international shipping, in which sphere the Soviet fleet fulfills 92 percent of its freight turnover, visiting more than 1,300 ports in 124 states.

The Ministry of the Maritime Fleet's plan indicators for 1983 fully reflect the party's course of intensification of production and all-round enhancement of efficiency. The national economy's stated requirements for maritime shipments on coastal routes are being fully satisfied, and this includes shipments for enterprises and organizations of the Far East and far north.

The draft state plan for economic and social development of the USSR's national economy and the draft budget for 1983 accord with the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks and our state's economic policy, which was elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. I move the proposal to ratify these documents. (applause)

Mogilev Secretary

PM130755 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 p 2

[Speech delivered by V.V. Prishchepchik, first secretary of Mogilev CPSU Obkom (Krichevskiy Electoral Okrug, Belorussian SSR), at the 23 November evening session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] The construction of housing and cultural-consumer projects in the countryside will be a very important avenue in the oblast's socioeconomic development [in the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan] as in the current year. Over 900,000 square meters of housing were built in the 10th 5-Year Plan. With the commissioning of housing construction combines it is planned to double the program. This will require a mobilization of all forces of construction workers and industrial enterprises and the coordination of their operations. One rural housing construction combine has been set up with a capacity of 45,000 square meters. Next year another rural housing construction combine will begin to provide 70,000 square meters of housing. We are developing construction using the direct labor method [khozyayztvennym sposobom].

At the same time, if we take a broader view of rural problems, the main difficulty now is the increasingly inadequate pace of construction and assembly work in the countryside, particularly in the construction of housing, social, cultural and consumer projects, industrial premises and highways.

Rural organizations alone can no longer cope with the increased volumes of construction.

It is now necessary to involve union ministries' industrial and construction organizations more actively in resolving rural problems and to reduce the building of industrial projects in our zone temporarily, especially since many enterprises are not making full use of their production capacities.

There is much that can be done by using an organization's internal resources and on the patronage principle. However, this requires material support and above all the planned allocation of construction materials and equipment. Ultimately an enterprising kolkhoz or sovkhoz leader will find them by devious methods, using his "penetrative power." But would it not be better if the state plan provided for the allocation of material resources for construction by using internal resources and by patron enterprises?

Questions of providing agriculture with a stable electricity supply also concern us. At present only 28 percent of livestock units and complexes have a full strength reserve energy supply. Meanwhile, the average time taken to eliminate accidental power failures in rural power networks is 6 hours, which leads to shortages and spoilage of agricultural produce and disease and death among livestock. Furthermore, the gulf is widening between the commissioning of fixed assets in agricultural production and the development of farms' electricity supply base.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification should be more persistent in implementing the measures envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the further development of the electrification of agriculture. These questions should be reflected in the 1983 State Plan of Economic and Social Development.

There is another question connected with power supply. Incidentally, it is very good that we have not set up a power industry commission. The power capacity balance that has been formed ensures the oblast's overall electricity requirement. At the same time, in some periods in the year demand exceeds real potential. The compulsory restrictions related to that and, in particular, outages at enterprises cause definite harm to the national economy, especially to enterprises with round-the-clock production.

So as to ensure more efficient working by industrial enterprises and the prevention of material losses connected with unplanned outages, we consider it expedient that the Gosplan and the Ministry of Power and Electrification should introduce a guaranteed norm for the winter consumption of electricity.

Kemerovo Delegate

PM091551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered at 24 November Soviet of the Union session of the USSR Supreme Soviet by Deputy F.V. Popov, (Central Electoral Okrug, Kemerovo Oblast) chairman of the Kemerovo Obispolkom"]

[Excerpt] The targeted comprehensive programs including solutions of both production and social tasks elaborated by the obkom bureau and the obispolkoms in conjunction with the relevant ministries and departments are an important instrument in coordinating the activity of the local soviets and enterprises under union and republic jurisdiction. Some 35 such programs have now been elaborated and are being implemented.

However, it must be said that the mechanism for elaborating and implementing programs is still not sufficiently harmonious.

Individual ministeries and departments do not find it possible to meet their fair share in financing projects, particularly social projects, for entire units. And that in turn has an adverse effect on keeping cadres and providing enterprises with manpower. We hope that the USSR Gosplan and the ministries and departments, in elaborating and implementing comprehensive plans for the economic and social development of the Kuzbass, will give us a lot of support and aid. A considerable role in resolving these questions must belong to the USSR Gosplans territorial agents.

Today in 4 out of 19 cities in the oblast contracting organizations of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises are engaged in constructing housing and social and consumer projects, while in the remaining cities it is primarily organizations of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry. It seems expedient to us to concentrate the construction of projects in the nonproduction sphere in the hands of one specialized construction ministry, in this case the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, which will make it possible to accelerate to a considerable extent the solution of questions connected with the oblast's social development.

Our oblast is an industrial one. Some 87 percent of the oblast's population of over 3 million live in cities and workers' settlements. Only about 6 percent of the able-bodied population is employed in the production of agriculture output. There are 0.5 hectares of arable land per capita. Because of these features the oblast's agriculture is of a suburban nature. In accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, a Food Program has been elaborated and is being implemented in the oblast which envisages basically satisfying the population's food requirements by the end of the current 5-year plan. The subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations are becoming an additional reserve for replenishing food resources. There are already over 280 of these farms. However, all-round support from the central ministeries and departments is required, primarily in the planned allocation of the necessary material and financial resources to their enterprises.

Kazakh Deputy

PM101205 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 82 p 2

[Speech delivered at 23 November afternoon session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet by Deputy V.A. Grebenyuk (Zaysanskiy Electoral Okrug, Kazakh SSR), first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers]

[Excerpts] The solution of a number of questions of the development of the republic's national economy requires additional examination in union organs.

First of all, rail shipments. In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, rightly criticized the Ministry of Railways for its unsatisfactory work. Rail shipments have also deteriorated on Kazakhstan territory. In recent years much has been done in developing the republic's rail transport. Second lines and two-track link lines [dvukhputnyye vastavki] are being constructed in the most important sectors with heavy freight flows. In 1981 about R400 million in capital investments were channeled for these purposes.

Despite that, because of the poor technical state of the diesel locomotive pool, caused primarily by the lack of the necessary repair base on the Alma-Ata railroad, progress in increasing traffic volumes has been considerably slowed down. Thus, on this and adjacent railroads there are always about 400 trains, loaded with freight for the economy of Kazakhstan and the Central Asian republics, which have no locomotives.

At our request the Ministry of Railways has taken a number of steps aimed at improving the railroad's work indicators, but they have been extremely inadequate, and the situation here has not improved. Moreover, the ministry has recently started to impose bans on the dispatch of freight to the republic. This year these bans have been introduced on 147 days. And this month the dispatch of freight on the republic's three and on four neighboring railroads was cut back, in the shipment plans this time, by over 40,000 cars, or an average of 36 percent. Restrictions have primarily affected important freight like petroleum products, coke, coal, lumber, rolled metal and others.

This "sensible" solution on the part of the Ministry of Railways has reached the point where the republic's economy this year experienced a shortfall of a considerable quantity of material resources as against the approved plans. This has undoubtedly had an adverse effect on the fulfillment of plans in industry and capital construction and the performance of work in agriculture.

We ask the Ministry of Railways to take the necessary steps to help Kazakhstan's railroads improve their work and to accelerate the solution of questions of the comprehensive development of locomotive facilities and the electrification of the Mointy-Chu section. In addition, in our opinion, with a view to keeping railroad worker cadres, the USSR Gosplan and the Ministry of Railways should envisage an increase next year in the volume of housing construction, which has been almost halved in the plan by comparison with this year.

Complex and crucial tasks face the republic in implementing theUSSR Food Program. The subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations are called on to make a marked contribution to supplementing arable and stockraising product resources.

At the same time it must be noted that the further development of the material and technical base of the heavy industry sector enterprises' subsidiary farms is being held up because of the extremely limited allocation of tractors, combines, mineral fertilizers and a number of other resources.

Also worthy of attention is the question of elaborating and approving a unified statute on subsidiary farms, defining norms for staffing, for the payment of leaders and specialists and for working capital and procedure for financing their activity.

PRAVDA ON FOREIGN MINISTRY PARTY AKTIV MEETING

PM140955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Foreign Ministry party aktive was held on 8 December to discuss the tasks of the USSR Foreign Ministry party organization arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum. A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who spoke at the meeting dwelt in detail on topical questions of the current international situation and the main directions of the ministry's activity in fulfilling the foreign policy program of the 24th through 26th CPSU Congresses and the decisions of the November plenum of the party's Central Committee.

It was stressed in speeches by participants in the meeting that Communists and the entire collective of the ministry warmly approve the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and regard as a concrete program for their activity the plenum decisions and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The participants in the party aktiv meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo.

KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 6 DECEMBER

PM131615 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Third Komsomol Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The third Komsomol Central Committee plenum was held in Moscow 6 December 1982. The participants in the plenum honored the memory of L.I. Brezhnev -- that true continuer of Lenin's great cause and fervent fighter for peace and communism -- with a minute's silence. The plenum examined the following questions:

1 -- The results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the tasks of Komsomol organizations.

2 -- The activity of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat since the second Komsomol Central Committee plenum and progress in the fulfillment of the plan of practical actions for the participation of Komsomol organizations in the implementation of the USSR Food Program.

3 -- An organizational question.

I.V. Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, participated in the plenum work.

The plenum relieved B.N. Pastukhov of his duties as first secretary and member of the Bureau of the Komsomol Central Committee in connection with his confirmation as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade.

For services to Lenin's Komsomol, for his great contribution to the cause of the communist education of young people and for active creative work in developing and strengthening the Komsomol, B.N. Pastukhov was elected an honorary member of the Komsomol, awarded the Komsomol badge of honor and had his name inscribed in the Komsomol Central Committee book of honor.

V.M. Mishin, who had been working as Komsomol Central Committee secretary, was elected by the plenum as Komsomol Central Committee first secretary.

V.M. Mishin, Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, delivered a report entitled "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the Tasks of Komsomol Organizations."

Participating in the discussion of the report were: A.G. Bortsov, first secretary of Moscow Komsomol Gorkom; A.V. Sokha, gas extraction worker of the Urengoygazdobycha production association; A.I. Korniyenko, first secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee; T.G. Bokareva, skilled milking machine operator of the Rodina Kolkhoz in Vologda Oblast's Vologodskiy Rayon; B. Allamuradov, first secretary of the Uzbek Domsomol Central Committee; S.B. Loginov, excavator operator at the V.V. Vakhrushev open-cut mine of the Kemerovougol production association in Kemerovo Oblast; S.A. Babayev, first secretary of Leningrad Komsomol Korkom; N.I. Zhigulin, operator of a continuous steel pourer at the Novyy Lipetsk metallurgical plant; D.M. Muslimzade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee; S.A. Sidorova, weaver at Kostroma's V.I. Lenin linen combine; V.S. Kosourov, first secretary of Novosibirsk Komsomol Obkom; V.S. Pronin, assembly worker of the Atomenergostroy construction administration of the Volgodonskenergostroy trust in Rostov Oblast; G.K. Tazhmakina, first secretary of Borovskiy Kazakh Komsomol Raykom in Kustanay Oblast; P.V.V. Ignotas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee; A.N. Chernoplekov, chief of a group of the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute; V.A. Tagay, electric locomotive driver of the Bryansk-II locomotive depot; A.A. Likhanov, chief editor of the Komsomol Central Committee newspaper SEMNA; A.N. Savin, repairman of Yaroslavl Oblast's Rybinsk motor building production association; and A.A. Moklakov, first secretary of Tambov Komsomol Obkom.

The plenum adopted a resolution which notes that the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the materials of the seventh USSR Supreme Soviet session, imbued with concern for people's good, are mobilizing the Soviet people to reach new heights in communist building, to strengthen the country's economic and defense might and to consolidate peace and security.

Komsomol members and all young men and women express undivided support for the party's political line and practical activity in the domestic and foreign policy sphere, state their firm resolve to go forward under the leadership of the Communist Party, its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, accept the CPSU Central committee November (1982) plenum decisions as steadfast guidance to be acted upon and regard them as a combat program for the activity of the Komsomol organizations.

The implementation of the plans outline requires that Komsomol committees should show high responsibility and efficiency, should intensify the ideological-political, labor and moral education of young people, should resolutely eliminate existing shortcomings, should further improve the style and methods of work and should strengthen the primary organizations; it also requires discipline and good organization within Komsomol ranks.

The Komsomol Central Committee plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo that the Komsomol members and young people of our multinational socialist motherland will always be boundlessly loyal to Lenin's cause, will greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation worthily and will mark the 3d year of the 11th 5-Year Plan with new successes in labor, study, military service and combat deeds at all the forefronts of communist buildings.

A report on the activity of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat since the second Komsomol Central Committee plenum and progress in the fulfillment of the plan of practical actions for the participation of Komsomol organizations in the implementation of the USSR Food Program was delivered by N.K. Dolgushkin, Komsomol Central Committee secretary.

A group of Komsomol workers was presented with Komsomol badges of honor for their great work in the Communist Education of young people.

Participating in the work of the third Komsomol Central Committee plenum were responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee and of ministries and departments; first secretaries of union republic Komsomol Central Committees and Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms; Deputy chiefs of Komsomol work of the political directorates of branches of the USSR Armed Forces, military districts, fleets and groups of forces who are not members of Komosomol central organs; Komsomol activists; and press, television and radio workers.

REPUBLIC CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTS

Belorussian Plenum

PM091613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 81 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondents I. Novikov and A. Simurov report under the rubric "Communists Discuss Tasks of Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum Decisions" and the general heading "To Strive for More": "Belorussia"]

[Text] Minsk [no date given] -- A routine Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum has been held. It discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organizations. The report was delivered by T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

"The working people of Belorussia, as throughout the country," the keynote speaker said, "unanimously approve and support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums held in November, which demonstrated the party's firm determination to consistently implement the course elaborated by it in domestic and foreign policy."

It was stated in the report and in the speeches at the plenum that Belorussia's economy, as shown by the preliminary results for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, is developing in accordance with the plan targets. During this period the republic's national income will have increased more than 10 percent, which is higher than envisaged in the 5-year plan. As throughout the country, measures are being implemented in Belorussia to raise the people's living standards. It was pointed out that the republic's industry is working steadily and a good base has been created for resolving the immediate national economic tasks. And these are not simple. In 1983 it is intended to increase the national income 15.8 percent compared with 1980, instead of 13.6 percent according to the plan, and to increase social labor productivity 14.1 percent against the planned 11.4 percent.

In the light of these tasks questions of the fullest utilization of all the economy's potential and reserves are assuming special significance today. Omissions in organizational and educational work must be eliminated more quickly, it was stated at the plenum. Unfortunately, there are still many omissions. In the period January-October this year 95 of the republic's associations and enterprises failed to meet the target for the volume of output. They failed to supply products to the value of R32 million. The largest number of laggard enterprises come under the Belorussian SSR Ministries of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry and Industrial Construction. Although during the 10 months the republic as a whole overfulfilled the target for labor productivity growth, 8 percent of enterprises and one-half of the construction organizations failed to meet it.

The reasons for this phenomenon were indicated. They include delays over retooling, the use of obsolete equipment, the unsatisfactory utilization of manpower resources, violations of labor discipline, large cadres turnover, unproductive losses of worktime and the poor introduction of resources, and energy-saving technologies. These questions were raised in their speeches by V. Mikulich, first secretary of Minsk Obkom; Z. Murina, team leader at the Grodno fine cloth combine; A. Malofeyev, first secretary of Gomel Obkom and others.

The republic's ministries and departments are poor at monitoring the fulfillment of targets for reducing the consumption norms for material resources, fuel and electricity. In a number of enterprises and associations (of the Belorussian SSR Ministries of Local Industry, the Timber and Wood Processing Industry and Light Industry) the planned norms for consumption of resources are sometimes set at levels which exceed the level actually reached. This creates the possibility of reporting a saving, while not tackling the matter in practice at all. Thus the Slonim worsted spinning factory overstated its requirement for raw materials for the current year by R427,000. Mismanagement in the use of fuel in Mogilev's Khimvolokno association is covered up to a considerable degree by free-and-easy norms for the consumption of energy resources. The plenum demanded that this practice be ended.

The plenum examined in detail the work of party organizations in implementing the Food Program. The agricultural year which is drawing to a close has not been easy for Belorussia. But, thanks to the selfless labor of arable farmers and livestock raisers, the assistance of patrons and also the strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture, the consequences of unfavorable weather conditions have been mitigated. Some 18.7 quintals of grain crops, 110 quintals of potatoes and 4.9 quintals of flax fiber have been gathered from every hectare of the sown area. The plan for grain sales to the state has been fulfilled. Grain crops seeds and seed potatoes have been fully laid in store. The production and purchases of livestock-raising products have increased somewhat, productivity has improved, and the number of animals has increased.

At the same time the plenum noted that a certain number of agricultural cadres were not up to the mark. Neither weather nor soil conditions can account for the fact that on almost one in every four farms the harvest of grain crops totaled 14 or fewer quintals per hectare, with 70 or fewer quintals of potatoes [per hectare] harvested on one farm in every five. There are contrasts not only between individual farms but also between entire oblasts. Whereas Grodno Oblast, for example, increased the yield of grain crops by 3.4 quintals compared with last year, the yield in Minsk Oblast fell by 4.4 quintals. The reason, as was pointed out at the plenum, is different attitudes to work on improving land fertility.

There is a large number of farms in the republic on which the production and purchases of milk and meat have fallen compared with last year. There is a particularly large number of such kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Minsk and Vitebsk Oblasts. The plenum addressed serious complaints to the party committees and soviet and economic organs of Chashnikskiy, Soligorskiy, Berezinskiy, Norovlyanskiy, Dobrushskiy, Oshmyanskiy, Khotimskiy and other rayons for omissions in developing livestock raising.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee has introduced into practice the indispensable monitoring of the fulfillment of adopted decisions. It also demands this of obkoms and raykoms. However, not all leading party workers have yet reorganized their activity in accordance with these demands. The words of V. Gaydulkin and A. Dobovskiy, secretaries of Chashniskiy and Soligorskiy Raykoms respectively, for example, are at variance with their deeds. This was revealed by a report on previously adopted decisions.

Obligation is an inalienable feature of leaders, it was stated at the plenum. The party trusts its cadres but also demands that every worker display true party-minded responsibility, champion the entrusted work sector and keep his word.

In this connection the following example was cited at the plenum. The No 9 trust of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction has long been working unsatisfactorily. It cannot be said that the Vitebsk Obkom and Gorkom and the Zheleznodorozhnyy Raykom are unconcerned about this. On the contrary, in July this year alone trust manager M. Goridovets was summoned to local party and soviet organs 19 times. But the state of affairs still did not improve. It turns out that the party committees did not display proper exactingness toward the worker failing to provide for the entrusted sector.

The question of improving organizational work and improving the monitoring functions of party committees' sectorial sections was raised at the plenum. In particular, certain sections of the republic Communist Party Central Committee were criticized for not being averse to acting as intercessors in the affairs of ministries and departments and assuming their functions. Ministers and other leaders of republic organizations are endowed with extensive powers. They are obliged to act energetically and with initiative and to assume absolute responsibility for the decisions adopted and their consequences.

The plenum approved, in the main, the draft state plan of economic and social development and the draft budget for 1983 and the republic's Food Program for the period through 1990.

The plenum's work graphically reflected the militant mood, businesslike efficiency and readiness of the party organization to resolve the complex tasks of economic building. The republic's working people, it was stated at the plenum, warmly approve the proposition and conclusions made at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and will increase in every possible way their contribution to strengthening the country's economic and defense might.

In the adopted resolution the plenum participants assured the CPSU Central Committee that the Communists and all working people of Belorussia, closely rallied around the Communist Party, will worthily greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and mark 1983 with new achievements in economic and cultural building.

Estonian Plenum

PM101201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 82 p 2

[Report by correspondent D. Klenskiy under the general heading: "Relying on Experience; Communists Discuss Tasks in Fulfilling the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum"]

[Text] Tallinn -- The republic party organization's tasks in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum were discussed at an Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

The keynote speaker -- K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee -- and those taking part in the debates said that in the first 11 months of this year Estonia's industry produced above-plan output worth R85 million. A good grain crop has been harvested, the coarse fodder procurement plan has been overfulfilled and livestock productivity is increasing. The commissioning of projected production and sociocultural establishments has been assured. While noting these and other successes, the speakers devoted their main attention to unresolved problems and the eradication of thriftlessness, laxity and other shortcomings. Mention was made of the lowered exactingness displayed toward the fulfillment of production plans. A number of enterprises of the Estonian SSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (Minister V. Klauson) are in a state of turmoil from one year to the next. The Estonbumprom association and a number of enterprises of the electrical equipment industry are constant laggards. Some ministries and departments understate the plans for the first quarter and overload the labor collectives excessively at the end of the year.

A number of enterprises are struggling only feebly for economy and thrift. Sometimes a thriftless approach toward expenditure of materials leads to an increase in the prime cost of output, particularly at enterprises of the Ministry of the Food Industry (minister A. Laos) and the Ministry of Forestry and Nature Conservation (Minister Kh. Teder). Violations of standards and technical conditions have been discovered at one out of every three of the republic's enterprises. Due concern is not being displayed for the quality of consumer goods. Thus, the Kommunar leather footwear association annually updates three-fourths of its output, but only one-tenth falls into the top quality category.

An important reserve, it was noted at the plenum, is the introduction of the achievements of science and technology. Two-thirds of the increase in labor productivity was achieved by this means alone last year. At the same time there was criticism of the work of many sector scientific research institutes and design bureaus -- only 1 out of every 10 of their developments meets the requirements for inventions. Some ministries and departments have turned their scientific centers into what are virtually branches of accounts offices: Instead of research work they engage in the collection and processing of various reports.

Great attention was devoted to the agroindustrial complex. The tasks involved in implementing the Food Program require a high degree of intensification of agriculture. The speakers commented positively on the improvement of planning, the eradication of mental inertia and the development of initiative and autonomy locally. At the same time it was noted that party committees do not react keenly enough to instances of unconsidered decisions, particularly those connected with the crop structure. Thus, potatoe planting has been unjustifiably reduced and the area sown to grain cut back.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum must be brought to the awareness of all workers. Concern for this is an important duty for Communists and all party organizations and committees, the keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debate noted.

The plenum basically approved the drafts of the republic's state plan for economic social development and of the budget for 1983.

The plenum resolution states that the republic's party organization, unamiously approving the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, will do everything to successfully resolve the tasks which have been set and consolidate the motherland's might.

Latvian Plenum

PM121311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondent O. Meskhov dispatch under the general heading "Following a Questing Course; Communists Discuss Tasks in Implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum": "Latvia"]

[Text] Riga -- The participants of the Latvian CP Central Committee plenum discussed the tasks of the republic's party organization in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

The rapporteur -- A. Voss, first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee -- and those who spoke in the debate noted that the urban and rural workers are struggling persistently to implement the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan period successfully. During the first 10 months of this year, above-plan output worth R110 million has been sold. Some 96 percent of the increase in industrial output has been achieved by increased labor productivity.

The Latvian farmers are completing the agricultural year with good results. The targets for the production of grain, potatoes and vegetables have been fulfilled. This year more coarse and succulent fodder has been procured and it is of better quality. The sowing of winter crops and the fall plowing have been completed to a good agrotechnical standard.

From the plenum's rostrum it was noted that the successes could have been even more significant had all the production reserves been successfully brought into play.

The following tendency arouses concern: When planning the introduction of new equipment, the ministries and departments and enterprises and associations under union jurisdiction do not make provision for important effective measures for accelerating scientific and technical progress. Uncoordinated assignments are frequently issued without the economic calculations to provide a mobilizing force. And surely it cannot be deemed normal that the time taken to recoup investment in new equipment is sometimes as long as 12 to 29 years? That is what is happening, for example, at Riga's experimental plant which produces production equipment, and at Riga's base for the fleet of refrigerated ships. New and highly productive equipment is being introduced only feebly in the collectives of the Ministries of the Forestry and Timber Industry, and of Light Industry.

Socialist pledges for the saving of rolled ferrous metals, gasoline, and diesel fuel are being fulfilled poorly in the republic. In order to rectify the situation, the speakers noted, the responsibility of leading cadres must be stepped up, the initiative of working people must be given more energetic support and wider use must be made of the best experience. Progressive production processes which guarantee the high quality of products are still not being introduced on a wide enough scale and a reliable barrier to shoddy work has not been erected everywhere.

Analyzing progress in the implementation of the Food Program in the republic, the plenum's participants linked the attainment of high end results with the efficient functioning of all elements of the agroindustrial complex. Unfortunately not all sectors of the agricultural production are developing dynamically. The targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan period envisage that grain production in Latvia will be increased to 2-2.1 million tons but this goal is still a long way off. Therefore, the speakers observed, it is necessary to pay greater attention to the development of selection work and seed raising and to the introduction of a scientifically sound system of cultivation.

Questions of improving the productiveness of livestock raising, especially of the dairy herd, were examined in detail at the plenum. There are many shortcomings here too. Thus, there has not been any improvement in the matter of herd reproduction and of increasing the herd numbers. Sharp criticism was leveled at the party organizations of Balvskiy, Kuldigskiy, Limbazhskiy, Rezeknenskiy and Aluksnenskiy Rayons where the daily weight gains of livestock undergoing fattening are extremely low, and where farms are allowing underweight animals to be sold to the state.

In close connection with the development of agriculture, mention was made of other unresolved problems. Thus, the capacities of rural construction organizations are being built up too slowly and therefore the 10-month plan for construction and installation work has not been fulfilled and housing for rural workers must be built more rapidly. The sternuous plans for the third year of the 5-year plan and of the 5-year plan period as a whole, it was noted at the plenum, require an improvement in the organizational and ideological work of the party organizations and committees.

The plenum approved, in the main, the draft state plan for the republic's economic and social development and the draft budget for 1983.

Shcherbitskiy at Ukraine Plenum

AU091320 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Nov 82 pp 2-3

[Unattributed report on report by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 29 November 1982 plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee -- capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] Comrades: The November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum took place in a period that is important for the life of our party and the Soviet state. Having paid a tribute of deep respect to the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and to everything he did for the triumphant ideals of communism, our party and all Soviet people rallied even more closely around the CPSU Central Committee, which is confidently and firmly leading our country along the tested Leninist path.

The extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum manifested with great vigor our party's unflinching loyalty to the Leninist legacy, its determination to consistently and purposefully pursue the political line traced by the 23d-26th CPSU Congresses. This gives us every grounds for looking into the future with confidence and optimism.

THE ENTIRE WORK OF THE PLENUM AND THE UNANIMOUS ELECTION OF COMRADE YURIY VLADIMIROVICH ANDROPOV TO THE POST OF CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY CONVINCINGLY ATTESTED TO THE MONOLITHIC UNITY OF THE PARTY, TO THE VITALITY OF THE LENINIST NORMS AND PRINCIPLES FIRMLY CONSOLIDATED IN ALL ITS ACTIVITY.

THE WORLD HAS SEEN ONCE AGAIN: NO MATTER WHAT TURN DEVELOPMENTS MAY TAKE AND NO MATTER WHAT TRIALS, LENIN'S PARTY REMAINS EQUAL TO ITS HISTORIC MISSION AND ENJOYS BOUNDLESS CONFIDENCE AMONG THE PEOPLE. This was confirmed in the unanimous approval given by the soviet people to the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum.

High political maturity and boundless dedication to the cause of the party have also been manifested by the Communists and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine. While warmly and wholeheartedly supporting the CPSU's internal and foreign policy, the plenum decisions and the theses and conclusions set forth by Yu. V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in his speech at the plenum, they express their striving with selfless toil to fulfill the plans drawn up by the party.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum fully and entirely endorsed the practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in pursuit of the line traced by the 26th party congress for internal and foreign policy, and in accomplishing tasks for communist construction.

In his speech at the plenum, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov thoroughly analyzed the state of affairs in the country's economy, the international situation, delineated the features of the 1983 plan, and defined the most important national economic tasks whose settlement is particularly topical.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov paid much attention to the need to further improve the party and state control in the economy, to tighten plan and executive discipline at all levels of economic management, and to improve work among cadres.

There is every reason to say that in his speech COMRADE YU. V. ANDROPOV DREW UP FOR THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE A CONCRETE AND WELL SUBSTANTIATED PROGRAM FOR FULFILLING THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum unanimously approved the theses and conclusions set forth in the speech by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and we must put them into the foundation of the entire activity of the republic's party organizations.

As you know, the plenum examined and for the most part approved the draft 1983 USSR economic and social development plan and state budget. These documents were then discussed and unanimously endorsed by the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out that the plenum and session decisions met with great interest all over the world. The planet's progressive society assessed them as a new proof of our party and Soviet state's loyalty to the Leninist line in internal and foreign policy.

IN HIS SPEECH AT THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV EMPHASIZED: "SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY REMAINS, AS IT WAS, DETERMINED BY OUR PARTY'S 24TH, 25TH AND 26TH CONGRESSES. SAFEGUARDING A LASTING PEACE AND THE DEFENSE OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS -- THESE ARE THE INVARIABLE GOALS OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY. IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THESE GOALS THE PARTY AND STATE LEADERSHIP WILL ACT ON PRINCIPLE, CONSISTENTLY AND ATTENTIVELY."

The invincible economic and defense might of the socialist state, the monolithic party unity with the people and the creative labor of the Soviet people -- these are reliable guarantees that our country will continue to confidently advance along the path of building communism.

The main results of National Economic Development in the 2 Years of the 11th 5-Year Period and the Most Important Features of the 1983 Plan and Budget

At the CPSU Central Committee plenum it was noted, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, that the plenum was held at an important stage of the struggle for fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan. A great deal has already been done, and data both for the country as a whole and for each union republic are evidence of this.

The October 1982 plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has already discussed the preliminary results of the work performed in our republic in the first 2 years of the 5-year period. This is why I will only refer to the basic data.

In the 2 years, the volume of industrial production in the Ukraine will increase 5.5 percent. Progress has been made in a number of important positions involving its effectiveness. For example, today we can speak about the first results achieved in carrying out special purpose programs worked out in the republic. Thus, more than 5 million tons of fuel and about 500,000 tons of metal have been saved in the course of implementing the "energy complex," "metal," and "material consumption" programs.

In the 2 years, the value of fixed assets put into operation will be close to R37 billion. To list just the most important new production capacities and facilities: power blocks at the Chernobyl and Rovno atomic energy stations; the Dolzhanskaya Kapitalnaya mine; the Nikolayev alumina plant; a number of light industry, building and food enterprises; new sections of the Kiev subway; large stockbreeding complexes; elevators, freezers and other facilities.

Compared with the annual averages scored in the preceding 5-year period, this year the republic's rural workers increased the procurements of grain, sunflower seeds, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grapes, eggs and some other produce.

The social program drawn up by the party is being implemented consistently. The average monthly wages and salaries drawn by workers and employees have increased 4.6 percent and will amount this year to R162.

Payments and allowances from the communal funds of consumption will total in the 2 years, as provided under the 5-year plan, nearly R45 billion. About 3 million persons will improve their housing conditions. Many new schools, children's preschool establishments and hospitals have been built.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED IN THE 2 YEARS PROVIDES A GOOD BASIS FOR ACCOMPLISHING NEW TASKS PLANNED FOR 1983. These tasks are painstaking, to a significant extent because the tasks set for the first 2 years of the 5-year period, in a number of important indexes, have not been accomplished. This is what we had in mind while drafting the 1983 plan and specifying crucial sectors which should attract the main attention.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized that THE COUNTRY'S PLAN AND BUDGET INDEXES WERE ON THE WHOLE IN LINE WITH THE DIRECTIVES OF THE 26TH PARTY CONGRESS. THIS ALSO APPLIES TO THE LINE AIMED AT INCREASING PRODUCTION EFFECTIVENESS, AT ACCOMPLISHING TASKS SET UNDER THE FOOD PROGRAM, AND AT THE MATERIAL PURSUIT OF SOCIAL POLICY.

As ever, due account has been taken of the country's defense needs. "The Politburo considered and considers it necessary," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said, "to provide the Army and the Navy with everything they need, particularly in the present international situation."

Also the tasks set in the republic's plan and budget are in conformity with the party line.

The Ukrainian Gosplan and Ministry of Finance have supplied the Central Committee members with reference materials showing the main plan and budget indexes. Tomorrow the republic's draft state economic and social development plan and budget will be examined at the session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. For this reason let me only delineate the most important features of these documents.

POINT ONE, the plan calls for an acceleration in the rate of economic development and for a rise the absolute increases in the national incomes, industrial and agricultural production, as well as in retail commodity turnover.

POINT TWO, the plan calls for intensified efforts to raise the effectiveness of the national economy, and particularly to accomplish the tasks with a comparatively smaller increase in the use of material and labor resources.

POINT THREE, the growth planned for production effectiveness has been upheld with concrete measures to boost the interest of collectives in accelerating scientific and technical progress, which is a decisive condition for raising labor productivity.

POINT FOUR, it is highly important to accelerate the commissioning of fixed assets and to reduce the volume of incomplete construction and uninstalled equipment. For this purpose, 72 percent of capital investments have been assigned for projects which are about to be commissioned, and the number of completely new projects for production purposes has been reduced by 20 percent.

MOREOVER, in line with party directives, the plan calls for a number of social measures aimed at raising the working people's prosperity and at improving their working and living conditions. Provisions have been made for developing the group "B" branches at priority rates and for increasing the production of consumer goods. In accordance with the 5-year plan, large material and financial resources have been assigned for the further development of the agroindustrial complex. It is planned to increase the per capita real incomes 3 percent. The scales of housing, cultural and communal construction will be large.

As far as the draft budget is concerned, it has been mapped out in accordance with the plan indexes, and provides funds for the national economy and sociocultural development.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo considers that we have every ground to endorse for the most part the draft plan and budget and to instruct the Council of Ministers to submit it to the Supreme Soviet for examination, taking into account the possible remarks and proposals raised at the Central Committee plenum.

Naturally enough, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, the unfavorable weather conditions in recent years and some other factors left their imprint on the results of the first 2 years of the 5-year period, on the draft 1983 plan and budget, and on the results of our work as a whole. But this was not the only thing that mattered. Many shortcomings were rooted in the fact that the rates of intensifying the national economy have still been too low.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum correctly noted that, as before, the plans were fulfilled at the cost of large outlays and production costs. The main index of economic effectiveness -- labor productivity -- has been raising at rates which cannot satisfy us in any way.

An adverse imprint on the state of affairs in the national economy has also been made by the unsatisfactory work of a number of ferrous metallurgical and transport enterprises, the tardy and incomplete use made of production capacities in some branches, and the lag incurred in adopting scientific and technical achievements. This was the case because many links of economic management and administration were working mechanically, in line with the old habits. In addition, some cadres do not know how to organize the business under the conditions of production intensification.

ALL THIS BRINGS TO THE FOREGROUND THE NEED TO MORE RAPIDLY IMPROVE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT, TO RAISE THE LEVEL OF PLANNING AND ORGANIZATIONAL WORK, TO TIGHTEN EXECUTIVE DISCIPLINE AND TO INCREASE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CADRES FOR THE MATTER COMMISSIONED.

The Main Task of the Party Organization Is To Ensure That the Plan for the 3d Year of the 5-Year Period Is Fulfilled

While proceeding from the Leninist requirement that, in economic management, it is highly important to clearly define the positions on which the main forces and attention should be concentrated, the CPSU Central Committee plenum called for even more persistence in the work aimed at raising the effectiveness of the national economy, at its intensification. Speaking in more specific terms, the point is to raise the rates of increasing labor productivity; to make wider and fuller use of science, technology and advanced experience; and to step up the savings drive in all sectors of the national economy. The success of the entire 5-year period will depend precisely on this work.

The critical review of the results of the work, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, shows that, in some indexes reflecting increasing production effectiveness, a lag has been incurred compared with the 5-year tasks. This applies primarily to the rates of raising labor productivity. The light, food and building materials industries are falling short of this planned index. The lag incurred by the coal, meat and dairy industries and ferrous metallurgy is the largest. This fact obligates leaders of enterprises, associations, ministries and departments to take steps to remedy the situation. Naturally enough, the first thing to be done is to ensure that the 1983 plan, which calls for higher rates in increasing labor productivity, is fulfilled. For example, next year labor productivity in industry should rise 2 percent, and in construction 3.1 percent.

In connection with this, the speaker called attention to the need to significantly improve the USE OF PRODUCTION CAPACITIES. After all, the fact that last year many newly built or reconstructed enterprises failed to reach the planned production level within the deadlines set, was accountable for a production shortfall running into millions of rubles. This left its mark on increasing labor productivity.

The shift intensity factor on metal machine equipment is still low. Various breakdowns and unplanned repairs are responsible for lathes standing idle for a long time at a number of machine building plants. In spinning and weaving production, matters are hardly any better.

The complexes for polyethylene in Severodonetsk, for phthalic anhydride in Robezhnoye, for carbamide and ammonia production in Gorlovka, and for non-ionogenic surface-active substances in Ivano-Frankovsk have not been engaged at full capacity. As a result, last year we fell far short of the plan for the production of goods which are in short supply. Unfortunately, the situation at the said enterprises has not improved even in the current year.

The Presidium of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and the appropriate obkoms and gorkoms must examine the causes of such an abnormal situation and, along with the union organs, must take effective steps to help the aforesaid enterprises achieve the planned indexes.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized the great importance of working more energetically and persistently in order to reduce manual labor. This question is old, he said. A great deal has been done in this respect. But the number of workers engaged in manual labor in industry is significant even now, and their part in the total is decreasing too slowly.

SERIOUS IMPROVEMENTS ARE ALSO NEEDED IN PRODUCTION ORGANIZATION AND IN ITS NORM SETTING. The new forms of brigade labor organization and stimulation have proved in practice to be the most effective. Meanwhile, the part of workers thus far engaged in such brigades in industry and construction in Kiev, Odessa, the Crimean and some other oblasts has not reached even 50 percent.

The loss of working time incurred by some enterprises and projects because of stoppages, absenteeism, administrative leaves, and cadre fluctuation is still large. At the same time, some ministries, party committees and basic party organizations seem to be completely unconcerned about these facts. Evidence of this is the lack of systematic and thorough analysis and, above all, the lack of practical work aimed at remedying the situation, and no specific measures are being applied to people personally responsible for these matters.

As you can see, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, THERE ARE MANY ASPECTS OF THE TASK OF INCREASING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY. All questions involving the ACCOMPLISHMENT OF IT SHOULD BE CONSTANTLY KEPT IN THE CENTER OF OUR ATTENTION.

It is evident to all that AN INCREASE IN PRODUCTION EFFECTIVENESS IS UNTHINKABLE WITHOUT RAISING ITS TECHNICAL LEVEL AND WITHOUT ITS STRONG AND TRULY ORGANIC LINK WITH SCIENCE. To a large extent, we have managed to call the attention of cadres and of many party organizations to these questions, to work out a clear program for action and to accumulate some experience. Attesting to the scales of the work performed is the fact that new equipment and progressive technologies applied in the current 5-year period have been responsible for an increase in the national income of nearly R3 billion and for 2/3 of the increase in labor productivity.

Nonetheless, it was noted in the report, many scientific papers have great trouble in asserting themselves and take years to find any practical application.

This is the case because the mechanism of stimulating the application of new equipment still has not been properly set and because of the lack of an adequate demand. After all, it is no secret that those who are bold in applying new technologies frequently prove to be at a disadvantage. A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee demanded that the difficulties hampering scientific-technical progress be removed.

At the republic's party and economic aktivs meeting in April, we carefully examined the state of affairs in this field, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said. The commission of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium for scientific-technical progress, the republic's Gosplan and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee departments must have a careful look at how the aktiv meeting's decisions are being complied with, how special, purpose comprehensive programs for scientific-technical progress are being implemented, and must make appropriate proposals.

While taking into account the importance of these questions, the Central Committee Politburo finds it necessary to examine the progress made in implementing the aforesaid programs at a plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. It has in mind to pay particular attention to further increasing the role of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and of branch institutes.

We proceed from the assumption that THE MISSION OF SCIENCE IS TO OPEN UP PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT, TO LEAD AND TO CONSTANTLY SUPPLY THE NATIONAL ECONOMY WITH NEW SOLUTIONS AND NEW PAPERS. In particular, scientific-technical thought should be aimed at seeking new sources of energy, at developing nontraditional methods of coal mining, the production of metal, new structural materials and robot-technical complexes.

SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENTS SHOULD MAINLY SEEK TO DEVELOP AND APPLY TECHNOLOGIES WHICH SAVE ENERGY AND MATERIAL RESOURCES AND HELP SHARPLY RAISE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY.

As far as AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES are concerned, their primary task is to produce new highly productive varieties of plants, new breeds and lines of animals, to improve the entire selection work, to accelerate research in the field of microbiological synthesis, and to develop for present-day industrial technologies a whole range of new machines and equipment to meet present-day needs.

While emphasizing -- along with other measures -- the importance of selection work, the speaker quoted the following example. In the Crimean Oblast there are 228,000 cows, and in Kirovograd Oblast 310,000 or 40 percent more. But milk production in Kirovograd Oblast is 70,000 tons, or 10 percent, less than in the Crimean Oblast, mainly because of the low productivity. The 1981 per-cow annual milk yields in Kirovograd Oblast only averaged 2,017 kg. As early as 15-20 years ago, Crimean Oblast farmers began to work systematically to improve the qualitative composition of their milking herd. In addition to production specialization and improvements in animal feeding and upkeeping technologies, this measure has enabled them in recent years to obtain 2,900-3,000 kg of milk per cow and at the same time to increase the number of cattle. Unfortunately, this was precisely the attitude that for a long time was lacking in Kirovograd and other oblasts, even if they also have both their scientific establishments and qualified specialists.

Of course, SCIENCE CAN SUCCESSFULLY COPE WITH ITS TASKS ONLY WHEN, IN THE FIELD OF BOTH FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES, IT HAS ALREADY DONE A SIZEABLE AMOUNT OF ADVANCE WORK [ZADEL] FOR THE COMING YEARS, INCLUDING THE 12TH 5-YEAR PERIOD. It is up to the presidiums of Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the southern branch of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, leaders and party organizations at scientific establishments, ministries and departments to see that there is such advance work.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy then touched upon such an important problem as the RATIONAL AND THRIFTY USE OF ALL KINDS OF RESOURCES.

At the CPSU Central Committee plenum, it was emphasized that the feasibility of our plans depended on our thrift and careful attitude to the people's wealth. This is why tasks have been set for saving resources in 1983. These tasks have been taken into account in the drawing of material balances. The failure to accomplish them will in practice mean that enterprises will obtain too little of the raw and other materials they need to fulfill the production program. Each leader and each worker must be well aware of this situation.

This is why we must take up arms against the manifestations of mismanagement, negligence, waste and carelessness, and must strive that leader and worker, each toiler of our enterprises, projects, kolkhozes and sovkhozes regards this struggle as his own.

There are reasons for presenting the issue in this way. Thus, a number of enterprises, particularly in Cherkassy, Vinnitsa, Khmelnitskiy and Zhitomir Oblasts and in Kiev city, are falling short of the target for saving fuel. The Ukrainian Ministry of the Coal Industry exceeded by tens of thousands of cubic meters and hundreds of millions of kilowatt-hours the ceiling for the use of timber and energy. The enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministry of Building Materials, instead of saving, used thousands of tons of cement in excess of the norm. Large losses have been incurred because of the production of substandard goods and of various unproductive outlays. In this respect, there is a great deal to do for leaders of enterprises and departments, for enterprises, scientists, and for party committees and people's control organs.

Much attention in the report was given to tasks involving the implementation of THE FOOD PROGRAM AND THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX. These problems were carefully examined at the June and October 1982 plenums of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

In the republic, we are about to complete the drawing up of oblast Food Programs and of comprehensive farm development plans for kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Scientifically substantiated cropping systems have been worked out for individual zones. Steps are being taken to intensify kolkhoz and sovkhoz production.

More details concerning this subject will be given in the report by Comrade Yu.A. Kolomiyets who will present the republic's Food Program worked out by the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and endorsed by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

Without repeating myself, comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, I would like to point out that the republic has done a great deal to accomplish the tasks confronting agriculture this year. In this area, we have obtained an increase in the gross output under difficult and complex conditions. We brought in more grain than last year. The increased purchases of potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets, sunflower seeds, fruit, grapes and some other produce have enabled us to improve the supplies to the population.

However, for reasons that are known, we fell short of the two annual plans for the output and procurements of a number of items of agricultural produce, and the irregularities in the supplies of some foodstuffs still have not been eliminated. For this reason WE MUST MAKE EVERY EFFORT NOT ONLY TO COPE WITH ALL THE TASKS SET FOR THE COMING YEAR, BUT ALSO TO MAKE GOOD TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE FOR THE ARREARS INCURRED IN THE PRECEDING YEARS.

Certainly, this will not be easy. After all, the 1983 plan calls for bringing grain output to 51 million tons, the procurements of sugar beets to 50 million tons, and those of sunflower seeds to 2.2. million tons. All this obligates each oblast, each rayon and farm to take definite additional steps to obtain the gross yields planned for grain and other crops.

Moreover, we must keep in mind such issues as REDUCING THE LOSSES, IMPROVING SAFETY AND RAISING THE QUALITY OF PRODUCE. This was discussed in detail at the previous plenums of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, but a reminder does not do any harm.

In sugar beet growing, for example, it is highly important not only to gather the yield planned, but also to significantly increase the output of the final product: sugar. The biggest and most real reserve in accomplishing this task lies in reduced losses, the speaker emphasized. After all, large amounts of beets, and consequently sugar, are being lost in the process of digging, transporting, as well as in storing and processing.

A group of specialists has made an analysis that shows that, in the last 5-year period, the biological sugar yields per hectare of sugar beet in Khmelnitskiy Oblast averaged 48.7 quintals, but its actual output fell below a half of this amount. The situation in other oblasts is hardly any better.

Of course, such heavy losses are being brought about primarily by the lack of equipment in beet growing, by the poor quality of machines (particularly the digging ones) and of equipment, and by the fact that nutrient substances in mineral fertilizers are poorly balanced.

The storage problem also remains topical in potato, vegetable and fruit growing. Thus, a significant part of the procured potatoes is being lost because of the shortage of capital storehouses. The plans for storing cabbages, carrots, onions and other vegetables for the winter season are, as a rule, being fulfilled. But, before obtaining fresh supplies, we occasionally run out of them because a part of the crop, stored in piles, has perished.

At the same time, our experience is quite appreciable. On 20 November the newspaper IZVESTIYA made a good account of how Zaporozhye city enterprises had combined their means and, within 18 months, built six storehouses for 21,000 tons of vegetables. Their construction was relatively cheap. Is it impossible to do the same in any oblast center?

Or take the following question: In line with scientifically substantiated norms, the consumer should obtain approximately 1/3 of his vegetables in processed form, but the share actually processed only amounts to 1/5 or 1/6 of the total. At the same time canning capacities, particularly kolkhoz shops and lines, are not operating at full capacity. They say: We are short of packaging materials, glasses, lids or containers for transportation and storage. This is the case indeed. But these problems must be settled, primarily by the republic's Ministries of Fruit and Vegetable Farming [Minplodoovoshchkhoz], of the Food Industry and of Agriculture, by the Ukrainian Union of Consumer Societies and other ministries and departments which, unfortunately, are not showing the due activity and persistence in this respect.

For this reason one of the most important tasks confronting the commission of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium for the affairs of the agroindustrial complex is to combine the efforts of all departments concerned in order to significantly increase food resources for supplying the population.

Let me dwell briefly on the state of affairs in STOCKBREEDING. Taking into account the situation which has emerged, the procurements of meat and milk planned for 1983 are somewhat smaller than those provided for under the 5-year plan. TO FULFILL AND OVERFULFILL THESE PLANS WITH THE HERD AND FODDER STOCKS AVAILABLE AND TO PROVIDE THE CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR INCREASING PRODUCTION IN THE FUTURE -- THIS IS A CONCRETE TASK ON WHICH PARTY COMMITTEES, ADMINISTRATIVE, AGRICULTURAL, TRADE UNION AND KOMSOMOL ORGANS, BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, LEADERS AND SPECIALISTS, AND ALL KOLKHOZ AND SOVKHOZ LABORERS SHOULD WORK.

Certainly, this is not an easy task; but the supplies of the population depend on it. We have the duty to do our utmost to accomplish it. Of decisive importance in this respect are the good organization of cattle wintering, and the thrifty use of silage, fodder roots, grass meal and other kinds of fodder more of which have been procured this year than last year. This is the point of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, which was published recently in the press, on developing all-union socialist competitions for increasing the output of stockbreeding produce.

As is known, early next year the procurement prices of agricultural produce will rise. This will make it possible to raise the profitability of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to provide conditions for each farm to fully defray the expenditures from its own funds and -- what is the most important -- to raise production. Naturally enough, this largely depends on the level of leadership and on the attitude taken to the matter by leaders, specialists and all laborers.

In the very near future, we must complete our work aimed at creating agroindustrial associations and their councils at the oblast and rayon level. These must be really competent and efficient administrative organs which are called upon to eliminate departmental barriers, parallelism and repetitive practices, to reduce the apparatus and to free kolkhozes and sovkhozes from petty tutelage. In rayons and oblasts, the matter must be posed in such a way as not to deal with even a single issue concerning the agroindustrial complex without the participation of the appropriate councils, and in the republic -- of the commission of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

To fulfill the 1983 plan and to implement the Food Program as a whole, it is highly important to INCREASE THE SUPPLIES OF EQUIPMENT, SPARE PARTS, FERTILIZERS, CHEMICALS FOR PLANT PROTECTION AND OTHER MATERIAL RESOURCES TO FARMS. Obkoms and departments of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee have the duty to take the fulfillment of the plans for their production and supplies under their control. Particular attention is to be paid to improving the quality, reliability and useful life of machines in production and agricultural organs must see to it that they are much better used at kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued by pointing out that, in accordance with the 26th party congress decisions and the directives of the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the 1983 plan has provided for PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT RATES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS. THE POINT IS, IN THE SHORTEST TIME, TO SATURATE THE MARKET WITH COMMODITIES WHICH MEET THE NEEDS OF THE POPULATION BOTH AS REGARDS CHOICE AND QUALITY.

This is important also for the reason that, in 1983, retail commodity turnover is expected to increase 6 percent. To more widely engage the group "A" branches in the accomplishment of this task, ministries and departments have introduced in their plans a new index: the production of consumer goods per ruble of the wages fund.

The production of consumer goods in the republic is constantly growing, the speaker said. However, the needs of the population in a number of them have not been fully met. The Ukrainian Ministries of the Light, of the Local and of the Timber and Wood Processing Industries are mainly to blame. Comrade Ministers O.Ya. Kasyanenko, Yu.F. Gayevskiy and I.I. Grunyanskiy have already been criticized for sluggishness, for taking poor account of the population's needs, and the lack of exactingness in questions concerning quality. But the situation is improving extremely slowly.

The poor quality and the incompatibility with the needs of the population are the main reason why excessive surpluses of ready production are piling up in the storehouses of the Ministry of the Light Industry, and particularly at garments factories. After all, it took human labor and raw materials, which are in short supply, to produce them.

The Ministry of Trade (Comrade V.G. Starunskiy), the Ukrainian Union of Consumer Societies (Comrade S.V. Litvinenko) and the republic's Gosplan (Comrade G.V. Dzis) are poor in exerting their influence on forming the choice and quality of goods. The shifting of material resources and the distribution of stocks among oblasts and trade organizations are not always rational.

As is known, the competences of local soviets in matters concerning the production of consumer goods have been significantly expanded. Now they endorse combined plans for goods production at all enterprises, regardless of their departmental subordination. Soviets have the right to make use of a part of above-plan production for local needs. However, many of them -- particularly in Vinnitsa, Zakarpatskaya, Kirovogrod and Sumy Oblasts — have put up with the fact that the plans for the production of even the simplest commodities are not being fulfilled and these commodities must be brought from other parts.

And can one consider as normal the fact that such enterprises as the Dnepropetrovsk electroengineering plant and the Cherkassy Azot association are producing consumer goods worth less than 3 kopecks per ruble of the wage funds? Are the oblispolkom chairmen not concerned about this fact?

It should be obvious to every one that the satisfaction of the needs of the population in high-quality consumer goods is one of the most important conditions for implementing the social program, is an indispensable prerequisite for increasing our people's real incomes, and an important incentive for highly productive labor. And it is quite natural that party committees and administrative organs must constantly keep these issues in their field of vision.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum particularly emphasized the PRESSING NEED TO FURTHER PROMOTE THE BRANCHES OF THE FUEL AND ENERGY COMPLEX. These questions are also topical in the Ukraine. Resolute steps must be taken to better employ energy generating facilities and to make use of all possibilities to increase the output of coal, petroleum and gas. After all, because of the poor quality of the repairs and their poor timing, because of the low level of exploitation and emergency stoppages, our power stations are still experiencing a significant shortage of capacities. The board of the Ukrainian Ministry of Power and Electrification with Comrade V.F. Sklyarov is expected to put the things straight regarding the use of energy generating capacities, and to see to it that, by 15 December at the latest, power blocks are repaired and that all power systems are working reliably.

The work of the COAL INDUSTRY has recently deteriorated. As before, many mines and associations, particularly in Voroshilovgrad Oblast, are falling short of the plans for cutting entries, are late in preparing sufficient stopes, are poorly using mining equipment and are not reducing the losses of working time.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee called on the Ukrainian Ministry of the Coal Industry, Comrade Minister N.K. Grinko, leaders of associations, gorkoms and raykoms to take effective steps and to eliminate the shortcomings in mine management. The republic's organs have sent groups of responsible workers to lagging enterprises.

At the same time, we must pay more attention to SAVING FUEL AND ENERGY. The interdepartmental commission for saving resources must step up its activity in this field. The motion to institute a permanent commission for energy production in the republic's Supreme Soviet undoubtedly deserves attention.

We have been faced with the need to build in the territory of the Ukraine a 1,146-kilometer SECTION OF THE URENGOY-POMARY-UZHGOROD GAS MAIN and a number of compressor stations. The collectives of machine building plants have the duty to produce gas pumping machine units and automatic control systems for them. Our institutes have been committed to supplying a large part of plans and estimates for the entire gas pipeline.

The republic bears a high responsibility for accomplishing these tasks well and on time. The crews at the section have already welded hundreds of kilometers of pipes and laid dozens of kilometers of the pipeline. The plan for building and assembling compressor stations has been overfulfilled.

The work at the gas pipeline section crossing the republic must be organized everywhere in such a way that all facilities are put into operation within the deadlines set or ahead of schedule. It is highly important to provide the builders with suitable living conditions. I think that everyone is aware of the political and economic importance of this project.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued by pointing out that the CPSU Central Committee plenum noted with great concern the state of affairs in FERROUS METALLURGY. In recent years, this branch has been working below capacity. The Gosplan and the Gossnab, Machine Building and Construction Ministries have been instructed to give serious assistance to the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

In connection with this, our republic has been confronted with very responsible tasks. After all, it is responsible for more than one-third of metal produced in the USSR. As you know, control over this branch has been strengthened. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has approved the measures drawn up by the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and Gosplan to improve the work of metallurgical enterprises and to develop the ore mining and coke-chemical industries. The point now is to put these measures into effect fully and on time.

Of course, we must not slacken our attention to non-ferrous metallurgical and chemical enterprises.

For regular and smooth operations in all branches of the national economy, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, it is highly important to radically improve the state of affairs IN TRANSPORT. We all know, he said, what complications occasionally arise because of the systematic failure to fulfill the plans for transportation.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum requested the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Railroads to take immediate steps to improve the work of railroad transport. As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said, serious conclusions will, apparently, also have to be drawn by the USSR Council of Ministers and the CPSU Central Committee.

A business-and party-like response is also expected to this criticism on the part of leaders of railroads located in the republic, primarily of the Lvov railroad (Comrade G.A. Porokh), whose work in freight transportation in recent times has markedly deteriorated.

Party committees, administrative organs, ministerial and departmental leaders must tighten control over the use of rolling stock at enterprises and projects and, following the example set by Moscow, must assist railroad workers and auto mechanics. Task groups, formed everywhere, are called upon to accelerate car loading and unloading operations and to significantly reduce demurrages.

It is also necessary to make use of the possibilities offered by motor, river, sea and air transport everywhere and to more vigorously promote freight transportation in containers without transshipment.

Considerably more attention is to be paid to the construction and exploitation of motor roads, and primarily to the quality of road construction.

Note was taken in the report of the particularly important role belonging to CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION in accomplishing all tasks for social and economic construction.

Next year, its volume will increase. Provisions have been made for an increase in commissioning fixed assets.

While investing enormous sums in economic development, it is necessary to take every precaution that they are used effectively, in particular to resist the dispersion of funds, to regard each delay in commissioning facilities as an extraordinary case, to consolidate contracting organizations in the areas of intensive construction, and to increase their mobility.

In the time remaining to the end of the year, we must place the main emphasis on putting into operation the most important projects and capacities, primarily the oxygen converter shop in Dneprodzerzhinsk, the south Ukrainian atomic power station, the West Donbas Mine No 21-22, and the facilities which are about to be commissioned at the Khartsizsk pipe and the Krivoy Rog cement plants.

Improvements must be made in the construction of individual facilities for the production of mineral fertilizers and chemicals (the Rovno and the Dneprodzerzhinsk production administrations).

Serious efforts are also to be made to fulfill the plan for building projects which are about to be commissioned in group "B" and houses, particularly in Voroshilovgrad, Zaporozhye, Cherkassy and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts, as well as children's establishments and hospitals.

The speaker criticized the Ukrainian Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Enterprises (Comrade Minister G.K. Lubenets) which has, in recent years, markedly lost ground: It is reducing the volumes of contracted operations and lowering labor productivity. The Presidium of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers must give serious assistance to this ministry.

Things are not quite right as regards the quality of construction. For example, 20 percent of production facilities put into operation this year by the Ukrainian Ministry of Industrial Construction (Comrade Minister A. N. Shchepetilnikov) received poor marks, while in recent years this figure did not exceed 3-5 percent. A significant number of houses built by housing construction combines in Kharkov, Voroshilovgrad, Odessa and Poltava scored just "satisfactory" marks. People are rightly complaining that some houses are being put into service with defects: With leaking roofs, ill fitting wall panels, careless finishing and poor amenities.

Contracting ministries, combines and trusts must sharply increase the responsibility of engineers and technicians for observing technology and technical conditions. More attention is to be paid to the work of housing construction combines. Oblispolkoms and the Ukrainian Gosplan have to tighten control over the commissioning of facilities, and party committees must preclude any attempts at conniving with botchers.
From what has been said, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, it follows that, IN THE THIRD YEAR OF THE 5-YEAR PERIOD, WE HAVE TO WORK HARD, AND IN ALL SECTORS OF ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION. AND THE THINGS DECISIVE FOR SUCCESS WILL BE: SMOOTH AND STREAMLINED WORK PERFORMED BY MANAGEMENT AT ALL LEVELS, BY EACH PARTY ORGANIZATION AND COLLECTIVE: INITIATIVE, A CREATIVE APPROACH TO THE MATTER ON THE PART OF OUR CADRES, AND THE ABILITY TO MAKE USE OF THE EXPERIENCES AND SKILLS OF THE BEST PRACTICAL WORKERS AND SCIENTISTS.

Further Improvements in the Control of the National Economy, the Consolidation of Plan and Executive Discipline and Improvements in the Entire Organizational and Political Work Are Important Conditions for Fulfilling the 1983 Plan.

While defining the ways of fulfilling the plan for the third year of the 5-year period, the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee plenum singled out as a highly important task the need to further improve planning and economic management, the style and methods of management.

In this respect, the party line is clear: We must create everywhere economic and organizational conditions stimulating highly productive and good labor, initiative and social enterprise. At the same time, poor work, inactivity and irresponsibility must also most directly and inevitably affect the material remuneration, the official status and the moral prestige of workers.

In accordance with the well known decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, consistent work has been performed in the republic to improve the organizational structure of management. A number of branches have already been switched over to the new general schemes of management. The level of production concentration and specialization is rising. Associations are now accountable for more than a half of the total industrial production. More than 1,000 associations and enterprises with over to prolonged direct economic links [pryamyye dlitelnyye khozyaystvennyye svyazi].

Recently, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has examined the progress made in this field. It was noted that the process of combining associations into united production complexes was too slow in some branches, parallelism and repetitions in management services had not been eliminated, and there were breaches of discipline as regards staff estimates [shtatno-smetnaya].

The Politburo has instructed ministerial and departmental leaders to eliminate the shortcomings, to show more vigor in getting rid of superfluous links and in improving the work of the central apparatus, and to pay particular attention to raising the efficiency of the existing industrial, production and scientific-production associations.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized the great responsibility borne by local party and administrative organs for strengthening plan, economic and labor discipline. It was noted that some ministers, leaders of party and administrative organs were not sufficiently vigorous, did not make sufficient use of the existing reserves and possibilities for accomplishing the tasks set, and persons called upon to control implementation were frequently only working formally.

It was said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum that our rule must be to adopt new decisions on an issue only when the previous decisions on the same issue are implemented or when new circumstances emerge.

IT IS NECESSARY TO INCREASE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE STATE PLANS AND ADOPTED PLEDGES, AND TO FOMENT EVERYWHERE AN ATMOSPHERE THAT RULES OUT ANY BREACHES OF STATE, PLAN AND LABOR DISCIPLINE AND EVEN THE SLIGHTEST MANIFESTATIONS OF DEPARTMENTAL NARROW-MINDENESS AND PAROCHIALISM.

Unfortunately, it was noted in the report, the manifestations of liberalism and indulgence with regard to transgressors are still frequent. The following fact shows this. In 1980, the facts of infringing the order set for putting facilities into service were revealed in Kharkov City. In compliance with the instruction from the Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, the party obkom examined the case and brought the culprits to account. It seemed that all those concerned would learn an appropriate lesson from this. However, the review carried out by the Ukrainian People's Control Commission showed that at a number of projects, put into operation in December 1981, operations were still in progress as late as in April 1982. After all, the commissioning acts were signed by the appropriate commissions and endorsed by local soviet executive committees. The question is: Did not they see the dust thrown into their eyes? Why, Comrade V.I. Podshivalov, are such cases permitted in the city?

WE HAVE A MONTH TO GO TO THE END OF THE YEAR, AND EACH OBLAST, RAYON AND CITY, EACH COLLECTIVE MUST DO THE UTMOST TO FULFILL THE STATE PLAN AND SOCIALIST PLEDGES, AND TO PROVIDE GOOD FOUNDATIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL WORK FROM THE FIRST DAYS OF THE NEW YEAR.

While organizing labor collectives for the fulfillment of the 1983 plan, we must proceed from the point that the targets set by the plan for industry, agriculture and other branches must not only be fulfilled, but also possibly overfulfilled.

We must not be satisfied with a minimum, even if it is in accordance with the plan. The needs of the country and the international situation urge us to do significantly more and better. We have the duty to set our pace in accordance with our enormous possibilities and with the need to settle as soon as possible the problems which check our development.

We must exert every effort to overcome and maximally reduce the lag incurred in recent years.

A closer look must be given to the work of those collectives who are, as if by inertia, still regarded as advanced ones. After all, there are among them collectives which used to score good results, but which in recent years have let up and are satisfied with the level they have achieved.

The planned targets must take more into account the possibilities of every enterprise and farm, must stimulate the search for and the use of new reserves, must induce each collective to increase its contribution toward our common cause. These are precisely the positions from which we must proceed in assessing cadres. Cadres must be distributed correctly, in such a way that people who are politically mature, competent, enterprising, with a feel for new things and the ability to run modern production be placed at decisive sectors.

While organizing the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions and the fulfillment of the 1983 plan, each basic party organization is called upon to be active and businesslike, to ensure the vanguard role of Communists, and to spearhead the labor enthusiasm of the workers, kolkhoz peasants and intelligentsia.

As is known, party organizations are about to complete the accountability and election campaign. It is important to scrutinize its results and to draw conclusions. The main attention should be paid to organizations which are working poorly and need assistance.

The soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol and all public organizations are confronted with definite tasks for fulfilling the party-set plans. There must also be improvements in their activity. For example, some trade union committees see their main concern in assigning travel orders for holidays, distributing apartments and filling in hospitalization forms. These operations are undoubtedly important and necessary. But the main task of trade unions is to organize socialist competitions, to take active part in improving labor organization and wages, to take care of people's working and living conditions, to protect the legal rights and interests of the working people, to defend the laborer's honor and dignity against loafers, slackers, botchers and drunkards -- in short, against those who hamper highly productive work.

Some trade union organizations perform poorly precisely this routine and frequently tedious work on which the moral and psychological atmosphere in the collective and the moods of people largely depend. And this point should attract the attention of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council, trade union committees and councils in the field.

It is also important to take constant pains to invigorate the working people's participation in control of state and public affairs, that is, to further develop socialist democracy in the broadest sense of the term.

THE RESPONSIBLE TASK CONFRONTING PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IS TO USE ALL MEANS OF POLITICAL WORK IN ORDER TO MAKE EACH LABORER AWARE OF THE FACT THAT THE PLAN FULFILLMENT PRIMARILY DEPENDS ON HIS LABOR CONTRIBUTION, THAT THE BETTER WE WORK, THE BETTER WE LIVE.

Members of the Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, soviet deputies and all our party aktivs will undoubtedly take very active part in this entire work and in the popularization of the materials of the 12 and 22 November CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The entire mass political and organizational work is to be subordinated to the main goal -- to mobilize the working people for fulfilling the 1983 and the 5-year plan, to foment within each collective an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm, of efficiency, and of a strict and self-critical attitude in assessing the results achieved. For this purpose, we must make extensive use of THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE USSR.

At the end [of the report] Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said:

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the republic's party organizations will be equal to the task set and will do everything needed to implement them and to further consolidate our motherland's economic and defense might.

In his CONCLUDING SPEECH, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said:

In summing up the results of the discussion held, one can draw the following conclusion: THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSE THE DECISIONS OF THE NOVEMBER 1982 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, OBJECTIVELY ASSESS THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE REPUBLIC'S NATIONAL ECONOMY, AND CORRECTLY INTERPRET THE TASKS CONFRONTING THEM.

FULL SUPPORT HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE THESES AND CONCLUSIONS SET FORTH IN THE SPEECH DELIVERED AT THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM BY COMRADE YU. V. ANDROPOV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Almost all comrade speakers emphasized the need to more persistently and energetically pursue the line aimed at intensifying production and raising the effectiveness of the national economy, to increase responsibility for the fulfillment of the state plans, to promote respect for general state and national interests; to more resolutely fight departmental narrowmindedness, parochialism and any breaches of party, state and labor discipline.

It is important to give these theses due prominence during the discussions on the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and on the tasks stemming from its decisions at the forthcoming obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums, at party aktivs and basic party organization meetings, as well as at local soviet sessions examining the draft 1983 plan and budget.

In order to concentrate, from the very first days of January, on the fulfillment of the plans for the third, very important year for the entire 5-year period, the entire organizational work connected with the discussions on the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum at the oblast and rayon level and with the drawing up of the 1983 plan must be performed in December.

A great deal must be done to popularize and study the decisions and materials of the CPSU Central Committee plenums held on 12 and 22 November 1982. Particular attention must be paid to the fact that, in his speeches, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, set topical tasks, indicated the ways to accomplish them, and emphasized the consistency and continuity of the Leninist internal and foreign policy pursued by the CPSU.

Qualified propaganda cadres must be sent in the field.

Provisions have been made to hold on 2 December a political day to highlight the materials of the CPSU Central Committee plenums. We must also organize the studies of these materials in the system of Marxist-Leninist training, in massive propaganda forms, at higher and secondary special educational establishments, at general-education and vocational-technical schools.

Concrete plans for the popularization and study of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums must be drawn up by all party committees, newspaper, television and radio editorial boards. The mass media must highlight the work of local organs and labor collectives significantly better.

IN LINE WITH THE CPSUS CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM'S DIRECTIVE, COMRADE V. V. SHCHERBITSKIY POINTED OUT, THE 1983 PLANS MUST BE MAXIMALLY AND CONCRETELY ADJUSTED TO THE TASKS CONFRONTING THE BRANCH, THE REGION AND EACH LABOR COLLECTIVE. In particular, each enterprise, each rayon, city and oblast must clearly define what will be done specifically in 1983 and the following years to maximally compensate for the arrears incurred.

For example, when we speak about agriculture, some oblasts, rayons and many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are able to accomplish this task in 1983. There are rayons and farms which have all the conditions necessary to achieve in 1983 the production and procurement targets planned for 1984 or even 1985. The same approach is also applicable in industry. What matters in this respect is initiative. It must be vigorously supported by party, administrative, trade union and komsomol organs. Of course, the pledges assumed by initiators, must -- as it was the case in the past -- be published in the press, and then the progress in their fulfillment must be constantly highlighted.

Naturally enough, each labor collective will assume socialist pledges, and many of them -- also counterplans. It is important to carry out this work everywhere in a businesslike way, not formally, with the interest and active participation of all working people.

It is a paramount duty to organize the work in such a way as to increase production in the shortest time, to improve supplies and to achieve the indexes provided for by the Food Program for the final years of the 5-year periods -- 1985 and 1990. The main things on which our efforts must be concentrated are: grain, fodder, meat and milk.

THE REPUBLIC'S FOOD PROGRAM, EXAMINED AT THE PRESENT CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, HAS SET SPECIFIC TASKS. AND THEY, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, ARE NOT WISHFUL THINKING, NOR ARE THEY PROJECTIONS; THEY ARE A COMPULSORY DIRECTIVE WHICH MUST BE CARRIED OUT.

A sharp increase in production effectiveness and primarily in the yields of all crops, in stockbreeding productivity -- this is the main way to accomplish the tasks set.

As noted, these tasks are not easy; but they are feasible, particularly when we have in mind the substantial backing which we will receive. It is sufficient to say that capital investments in the republic's agriculture will amount to R26.3 billion in the 11th 5-year period, to R28.3 billion in the 12th 5-year period, or a total of nearly R55 billion. These are enormous sums, and it is important to use them wisely and to obtain the maximum returns.

The supplies of fertilizers and equipment will substantially increase, and land amelioration will further develop. The important measures taken to consolidate the kolkhoz and sovkhoz economy (canceling or deferring the payment of loans, the new procurement prices and so forth), to stabilize cadres, and to promote social and cultural construction in the countryside will also undoubtedly produce a favorable effect. Each of us, all leaders and farm specialists have the duty to do their utmost to increase the effectiveness of everything that is being assigned and that is already available.

It was correctly noted today, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued, that OUR EFFORTS SHOULD BE CONCENTRATED ON THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE YEAR. It is highly important for all enterprises not only to fulfill the plans and contracted commitments, but also to maximally raise the rates of increasing labor productivity and to do as much as possible to fulfill the plan for new equipment.

All steps must be taken to comply with the plan and to produce 194 million tons of coal, to reduce to a minimum the lag incurred in metal production, and to increase the above-plan production of fertilizers.

Before the end of the year, we are expected to use significant capital investments, to put into operation a number of capacities, to commission many houses and other facilities for sociocultural and consumer purposes. All this requires us to substantially improve the state of affairs at projects.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy then noted that the forthcoming months would be saturated with important political events, including those commemorating the 60th anniversary of of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Many labor collectives who scored the best results in socialist competitions in honor of the jubilee will be awarded Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, and will be distinguished with the title of "Named After the 60th Anniversary of the USSR."

THE FORTHCOMING JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS WILL UNDOUBTEDLY TURN INTO A BRILLIANT MANIFESTATION OF THE TRIUMPHANT LENINIST NATIONALITY POLICY PURSUED BY THE CPSU, OF THE INVIOLABLE COHESION OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE AROUND THE COMMUNIST PARTY, AND OF ACTIVE SUPPORT FOR ITS INTERNAL AND FOREIGN POLICY.

The paramount duty of party organizations is to make full use of the patriotic enthusiasm brought forth by preparations for the jubilee of our multinational socialist state to accomplish the responsible tasks set by our party's 26th congress and by the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Lithuanian Plenum

PM101055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[Report by Correspondent D. Shnyukas on Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum under general heading "Working Better"]

[Text] Vilnius -- Analyzing the results of the republic's national economic development in a report delivered at a Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee plenum held here P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, noted that the rate of industrial production and labor productivity growth is outstripping the targets specified in the 5-year plan. Almost one-fifth of all output bears the state seal of quality. Around 38 percent of enterprises are increasing production without increasing the number of workers and some are doing so while reducing it. Rural workers have overfulfilled their targets for the sale of crops to the state. Production of all types of fodder has increased by 23 percent.

The plenum participants focused most of their attention on the search for untapped potential and on criticizing the shortcomings which are still appreciably hampering the development of the republic's economy in line with the policy of production intensification. In particular, it was noted that in the first 10 months of this year the Mazheykyay oil refinery allowed a large shortfall to occur in the supply of diesel fuel to the national economy and that production of television sets, refrigerators and a number of other everyday goods is below target. The plan for the first 9 months of the year for the introduction of scientific and technical innovations was only 94 percent fulfilled. Fixed capital is increasing more quickly than the level of production and labor productivity.

The need to make rational use of raw materials and semimanufactures was the subject of keen and anxious discussion.

Owing to the fact that norm-setting and record-keeping is still poor, last year the planned saving of ferrous metals and diesel fuels was not achieved and excessive gasoline consumption was allowed to occur. Things are no better this year, either. The organizational and educational work of the party organizations of enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Local Industry and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture must, the plenum participants insisted, be aimed first and foremost at remedying these deficiencies.

The coming year will also be a strenuous one for construction workers. The capacities of the main 5-year plan construction projects -- the Ignalina nuclear power station, the Vilnyus TETS-3 and the second stage of the Mazheykyay oil refinery -- are to be commissioned. In the face of these tasks Communists at construction sites must strive to achieve a steady work rate and to improve workmanship. It must also be remembered that full use is not being made of capital investment allocated for construction purposes and that the construction of agroindustrial complex capacities is behind schedule.

The tasks involved in fulfilling the Food Program were discussed at length. Lithuania has specialized in the production of meat and dairy products but progress here is rather slow. Ensuring that the maximum amount of produce is sold to the state, that livestock wintering is well-organized, and that fodder is used economically and well prepared for feeding are the main tasks facing rural Communists in the immediate future. The work of economic leaders and party committees in Kretingskiy, Shvenchenskiy, Pasvalskiy and Pakruoyskiy Rayons was criticized in this connection. It was said that they underestimate the importance of mixed silage and are making irrational use of grain fodder produced by themselves. Touching on questions relating to rural areas' social development, the plenum participants drew attention to the fact that the rate at which private and cooperative homes are being built for rural inhabitants has started to decline.

Close attention was paid to questions relating to party organizations' organizational and political work to explain and implement the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decision. It is very important, the speakers noted, to specifically relate these tasks to every enterprise and farm and to every labor collective. Party and economic workers and every single Communist must be first to set an example of efficiency, initiative and discipline in the fulfillment of plans.

The plenum examined and approved in the main the republic's draft state economic and social development plan and budget for 1983.

Moldavian Plenum

PM091733 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondent B. Yevladov report under the rubric "Communists Discuss Tasks of Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum Decisions" and the general heading "To Strive for More": "Moldavia"]

[Text] Kishinev [no date given] -- The tasks of the republic party organization in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions have been discussed at a Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee plenum. The report delivered by S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, emphasized that the Communists and all working people of Moldavia confirm in word and deed their readiness to make a worthy contribution to fulfilling the 5-year plan, implementing the country's Food Program and resolving the new tasks outlined by the party. Many labor collectives have already achieved appreciable successes. More than 140,000 workers and kolkhoz members and 116 associations and enterprises, kokhozes and sovkhozes fulfilled their annual targets by 7 November.

The republic's arable farmers have achieved good results this year. The state has been sold 50 percent more grapes than planned. Grain production has increased. Noting with satisfaction the successes achieved, the keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debate indicated what has to be done to scale new heights. Concern was aroused by the fact that the leaders of certain collectives continue to be guided by obsolete criteria and strive to fulfill targets not be improving production efficiency but at any price, including at the cost of increasing expenditure of labor, raw materials and energy. It is no accident that 86 enterprises fail to fulfill their labor productivity growth targets. The capital-output ratio and shift coefficient in industry have fallen this year.

A great deal is being done in the republic to improve output, it was pointed out at the plenum. Almost 1,600 products have been awarded the state seal of quality. But whereas the proportion of such products exceeds 46 percent for the Ministry of the Furniture and Wood Processing Industry, in the republic as a whole it has reached only 11.2 percent.

Primary party organizations, raykoms and gorkoms must not tolerate eyewash, ostentatious fuss or the concomitant instances of mismanagement, overreporting and squandering of funds and materials. And such instances exist. In recent years, for example, the leaders of a number of subdivisions of the republic Ministry of Rural Construction (Minister V. Yarutin) have illegally sold stockpiled materials worth R1.5 million to outside organizations and even to private individuals -- which put their own construction sites in a difficult position. Serious blunders and omissions have also been exposed in the work of the Ministry of Consumer Services (Minister I. Kuskevich). The speakers sharply criticized the work of the republic Ministries of Light and Local Industry (Ministers G. Zhitnyuk and A. Nichayenko) for failures in the production of consumer goods.

The plenum devoted great attention to developing the republic's agroindustrial complex. Much has been done here in recent years. But the undoubted successes of certain collectives and rayons cannot hide the serious laggardness of others. This fall approximately 50 quintals of corn per hectare have been obtained in Kriulyanskiy and Lazovskiy Rayons, but almost 20 quintals less in Grigoriopolskiy and Dubossarskiy Rayons.

On the whole, vegetable production has been increased this year, but nonetheless the plan for vegetable sales to the state has been underfulfilled. For a number of years the republic has failed to cope with the targets for the production and sale of fruit to the state. The disproportions which have arisen in the development of the agro-industrial complex must be overcome, the speakers emphasized. In order to resolve the new tasks it is necessary to improve the standard of party leadership of planning and economic organs and to improve the selection, placing and training of cadres.

The plenum obliged gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations to strengthen control over the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, to persistently improve the economic machinery and organizational, ideological and political education work and to try to ensure that every Communist augments his personal contribution to implementing the outlined plans.

The plenum discussed and, in the main, approved the republic's draft state plan of economic and social development and the draft budget for 1983.

JUBILEE YEARBOOK SHOWS RISE IN LIVING STANDARDS

LD291450 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- The jubilee year book published by the Central Statistical Board of the USSR in time for the 60th anniversary of the USSR (to be observed towards the end of December) contains interesting figures showing a steady rise of the living standards of the Soviet people.

These figures show not only a steady growth of the wages and salaries of the working people, the main source of income for the population, but also of all kind of benefits and payments that go to the population from the public consumption funds. Money from these funds is used for education, for financing medical services, for paying benefits, pensions, student grants and providing recreational facilities for working people. The overall payments made to the population from these funds totalled 122 billion roubles in 1981, twice as much as ten years ago.

As a result, the real incomes of workers and employees in the Soviet Union were 4.1 times as great in 1981 as in 1940, while real incomes of members of agricultural cooperatives increased by a still greater margin -- 7.2 times over.

The pattern of family spending has also changed in the Soviet Union in recent years. Food remains the main item of family spending. The average worker's family spends on food 31.4 percent and the rural family 35 percent of its budget. Characteristically, this figure was much greater forty years ago and amounted to 53.8 percent for workers, and 67.3 percent for collective farmers. At the same time expenses on paying rent and for municipal services remain unchanged and do not exceed 3 percent of the family budget.

Expenditures on buying clothes and footwear, furniture and other durable goods and on social-cultural and other services now take a much greater share of the family budget. Family savings have increased.

A small percentage of the family budget is spend on taxes as well as various dues and payments. In 1981 they amounted to 8.1 percent. It should be pointed out that most of the Soviet people pay only one tax, the income tax, whose rates remain unchanged in the course of the lifetime of a whole generation. Many categories of working people, such as pensioners and invalids, enjoy considerable privileges in paying the tax or are exempt from it.

AFP: LETTER VOICES FEARS FOR LIFE OF SAKHAROV

NC141120 Paris AFP in English 1110 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 14 (AFP) -- Elena Bonner, wife of Nobel Peace Prize-winner and Soviet dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov, said in a letter received here that she was affraid Soviet authorities might kill them both.

The letter, written in Russian, was dated November 16 and sent to a French physicist who is a member of the French Academy of Sciences.

Mrs. Bonner wrote: "The situation of Andrey Dimitrievich is becoming more and more painful and threatening, and the repressions against him are constantly growing." She said their flat in Gorkiy, a city closed to foreigners where Dr. Sakharov has been sent in internal exile, had been burglarised several times. She was particularly worried over the fact that the aggressors once used anesthetics against Dr. Sakharov.

"In these conditons, there is nothing to stop them tomorrow from using anything they want for even more terrible reasons... They could put an end to our existence, or that of Andrey when I go back to Moscow."

She added: "It could happen at any hour on any day when the idea comes to the person whose name we do not know, but who decides such things."

Dr. Sakharov, the "father" of the Soviet H-bomb, fell from favour when he warned former Soviet Communist Party chief Nikita Khrushchev about the dangers of nuclear warfare. He was exiled to Gorkiy without explanation or trial.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL EVALUATES ECONOMIC DATA

LD132354 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1010 GMT on 13 December carries a recorded interview by (Nataliya Partanyan) with Petr Andreyevich Paskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan. Paskar begins by saying that some of this year's economic results are already in. The volume of production this year is increasing and labor productivity is rising. Goods are available in wider variety and of better quality. In 1982, national income, mostly for consumption and savings, will total R460 billion -- 2 percent more than last year. Industrial output will be 2.8 percent, totalling more than R722 billion. It is believed that the rise in labor productivity alone will account for almost three quarters of the increased industrial production. Capital investment in agriculture will total R37 billion. Gross agricultural production is expected to total R124 billion, that is, 3 percent more than 1981.

Paskar says there has been an increase in the production of grain crops, sugar beets, potatoes, fruit and vegetables, and in oil-bearing crops. More coarse and succulent fodder has been procured than last year. Various areas, including Stavropol, Krasnodar and Krasnoyarsk Krays, Tambov, Jursk, Ulyanovsk, Kustanay and other oblasts, did particularly well. Paskar goes on to say: "But in noting successes achieved in the development of the national economy this year, one must stress that a number of ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, organizations and many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are failing to fulfill their planned tasks, particularlv in the field of raising the efficiency of production. The economic growth is affected by the less than complete harvesting of agricultural produce. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech at the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that the implementation of the Food Program is not a matter for 1 year, but at the same time he particularly stressed that fulfillment of the Food Program must not be delayed. Those working in the agroindustrial complex should increase their efforts and work every day so that the vast sums being directed toward solving this task give some return today, and even more tomorrow."

The interviewer then asks a question on the importance of the agroindustrial complex, for those working in all the branches of the complex. It should be said that at the present time, specific plans of an organizational nature are being worked out for implementing the Food Program. What are these measures? Radio listeners will know of them from the press and from radio broadcasts. But today, it is worth while for me to speak in more detail about them, considering that more than half a year has now elapsed since the May plenum.

"These matters include measures for improving the management of branches of the agroindustrial complex, for producing standard regulations on improving the economic interrelations of agriculture with other branches of the national economy, on the format for planning and the material-technical supply in the agroindustrial complex system, and other matters. All these measures are directed toward achieving the greatest final results on all sectors of the food industry. As is known, at the end of November the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision on raising the procurement prices for agricultural produce and introducing supplements to procurement prices for produce supplied to the state by low-profitability and loss-making kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

"This constitutes very important and practical assistance by the state for improving the efficiency of agricultural production and creating stability in the economic conditions in which the kolkhozes and sovkhozes operate. What exactly is this assistance? I shall quote some data. From 1 January next year, procurement prices for beef cattle, hogs, sheep, milk, grain crops, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables and certain other produce will be raised. For the first time, supplements to prices are introduced for low-profitability and loss-making farms suffering the worst conditions. More equipment, fertilizers and other aids will be allocated to the weaker farms.

"Considerable changes are being introduced into relations between kolkhozes and sovkhozes on one hand, and their partners on the other. This is reflected in a standard statute about the regional agroindustrial association produced by the appropriate authorities. These associations are now given great rights in improving the management of agriculture and other branches of the region's agroindustrial complex. The regional agroindustrial organization now has the right to confirm the prices [rastsenka] for services provided to farms by enterprises and organizations, regardless of their administrative subordination, and also to set accounting prices [raschetnyye tseny] for animals, fodder and materials kolkhozes and sovkhozes deliver to each other. The region can also, if necessary, redistribute between the enterprises and organizations forming part of the agroindustrial association part of the capital investment and material-technical resources and create centralized funds for the development of production, material incentives, sociocultural measures and housing.

"Incentives for management personnel and spcialists at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations forming part of the agroindustrial association are tied to growth in output of produce, that is, the final results of their labor."

Paskar goes on to say that the concept of the agroindustrial complex was formulated organizationally in the May plenum decisions. Planning for agroindustrial complexes is looked on as one whole. Much importance is attached to the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production. He notes that recent obligations undertaken by the Minsk tractor works and others were approved by the Central Committee and will assist this process. So will the increasing application of soil-tilling systems worked out by the All-Union Grain Institute. Paskar says that increasing the output of meat and dairy produce is important for improving the people's health. This depends directly on fodder provision. He goes on to say: "Fodder production at kolkhozes and sovkhozes still suffers from a lack of up-to-date fodder preparation equipment. The main deliverer in the country is Gomselmash. It is very important that the workers, engineers and technicians of this association have pledged that by the end of the 5-year plan they will increase the productivity of self-propelled fodder-harvesting combines by 10 percent and reduce their weight by 1 and 1/2 tons. Next year, 1 year ahead of schedule, kolkhozes and sovkhozes will begin receiving the highly productive fodder-harvesting combine KPKO-75."

(Nataliya Partanyan) then asks a question on the importance of preventing spoilage of food produce in transit. Paskar replies: "It is no secret that a considerable quantity of produce grown by kolkhozes and sovkhozes spoils, both where it is produced and also on the way from the producer to the consumer. These losses are the consequence of a number of reasons -- lack of capacity to process agricultural raw material, lack of special transportation, boxes and packing materials, insufficient level of development of storage centers and refrigeration capacity and also deficiencies in processing techniques."

Paskar goes on to cite data showing what great savings could be achieved in processing beets in a shorter period and by making use of the fat-free milk left from producing butter and other dairy produce. He says work is being done to solve these and other such problems. The material base of the dairy, fruit and vegetable sectors is being improved. Paskar says: "At the same time, as was noted at the Central Committee November plenum, development of the processing sector of the agroindustrial complex in a number of places is being implemented too slowly. This applies mainly to the building of new enterprises and bases for the storage of raw material. The builders of the meat-packing centers at Brest, Glukhov and Stryy, the cheese works in Novosibirsk and Rostov Oblasts and the dairy works in Ust-Kamenogorsk and Guryev have lagged behind to a particular degree this year. There is insufficient capacity for refining sugar in Bashkiria, [word indistinct] oblast and in a number of oblasts in the Ukraine. An important question, or rather problem, is that of packing. Until recently, unfortunately, the importance of developing packing facilities was underestimated and it was treated as second-rate and not of much significance. But due to inadequacies in the field of packing, we suffer huge losses. Much work is now being done to build new and reconstruct packaging repair enterprises. These tasks follow directly from the Food Program."

Paskar notes that containers are being used more widely and that mechanized production lines are being introduced to pack finished products. Paskar Says: "An arrangement new in principle is being introduced for planning the production of boxing and packing materials. From next year, the state plan will have a special section on the production of packing. I should also like to dwell on a matter whose solution has a most direct effect on reducing losses and raising the quality of agricultural produce. This is the so-called direct link of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the processors of potatoes, vegetables, fruit, berries, milk and animals. In the new conditions, the processing enterprises will take the produce from farms in a centralized manner, using their own transportation. Without dwelling on details of this important matter, I shall say only that experience accumulated in the Belorussian SSR, the Baltic republics and some RSFSR oblasts convincingly demonstrates the mutual benefits both for agriculture and for the processing industry. In the final reckoning, all this has a beneficial effect on improving the supplies to the population of better-quality fresh produce." The method has been applied successfully in Belgorod Oblast, he notes.

Paskar then goes on to say: "The quality of agricultural produce can also be raised by raising the role of quality inspection. The question of setting up interbranch [mezhotraslevyye] quality inspection is now at the consideration stage and the appropriate decisions on this will soon be taken." This covers a number of practical measures in implementing the May plenum decisions, Paskar says, but this is only the beginning. Much remains to be done. Those concerned are concentrating all efforts on successfully fulfilling the Food Program and marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR with new labor successes.

GAS EXPORT PIPELINE ONE-THIRD COMPLETED

LD111222 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- The laying of the 1,500th kilometre has been completed on the route of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline. This has been reported by the main controller board of the Ministry of the Oil and Gas Industry Construction. One-third of the gas pipeline route is ready for exploitation. Builders are planning to get the export gas pipeline into service in January 1984.

PROGRESS-16 SEPARATES FROM SALYUT-7 13 DEC

LD131740 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 13 TASS-- The Progress-16 automatic cargo spacecraft was separated from the Salyut-7 orbital station at 18.32 Moscow time today after the completion of the joint flight programme. The process of undocking and the separation of the spacecraft was monitored by the control centre specialists.

During the joint flight all the planned operations were performed fully, including the unloading of the transport spacecraft, the refuelling of the joint propulsion plant, and the pumping of potable water into the station's storage tanks.

Two adjustments of the orbital complex flight path were effected with the use of the propulsion plant of the Progress-16 spacecraft.

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev upon the accomplishment of the long orbital flight are now at the Baykonur cosmodrome. They undergo medical check-ups and will have a rest. The state of health of the two cosmonauts is good and they feel well.

COSMONAUT BEREZOVOY RECOUNTS RETURN TO EARTH

LD132232 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0700 GMT on 13 December carries a 5-minute live or recorded interview by correspondent Sergey Zheleznyak with Soviet Cosmonaut Berezovoy on the difficulties he and Lebedev experienced in their return to earth.

Zheleznyak begins by saying that the cosmonauts are improving physically with each passing day, as is shown by the fact that the period allocated to journalists for interviews is increasing with the permission of the doctors. He notes that the difficulties of the landing meant that journalists failed for the first time to be at the landing site. He then asks Berezovoy to relate the landing, to which Berezovoy replies:

"The Soyuz-T landed on automatic pilot, although we were ready to make a manually-controlled descent if necessary. Making the first night landing was very impressive. Judging from previous crews, who hardly felt the shock of landing, this landing was quite severe, and was followed by a few more rolls, apparently because we were on a small incline, and we ended up on our side, with one on top of the other -- Valentin was on the (?upper) couch and I was on the lower. At that point we knew that we would not be alone in the craft for long. The helicopter landed about (?300) meters from us and this enabled the doctors to reach us in 20 minutes. It was nice to hear them knocking on the door, then they opened the hatch and we got our first taste of fresh winter air.

"Then came unloading the ship and leaving it. We spent about 20 minutes in the descent module while an off-road vehicle was made ready, but then spent 5 hours in this vehicle because of poor conditions. It was not bad, it was warm. We changed our clothes for clean and dry ones, replacing spacesuits with flight suits."

Berezovoy concludes by commiserating with the journalists for being unlucky enough to be unable to get to the landing site.

END